**MAN SLAIN
RESISTING
HOLDUP IN
HIS GROCERY**

William Schroeder, 50, Is Found Shot to Death on Floor of His Store at 1114 North Vandeventer Avenue.

**NEIGHBORS HEARD
FIRING AND SCUFFLE**

Report Two Negroes Fled From Building Immediately Afterward—Police Announce Nothing Was Stolen.

William Schroeder, 50 years old, was found shot to death on the floor of his grocery, 1114 North Vandeventer avenue, shortly after 3 p. m. today. Police said he had been killed resisting a holdup.

Neighbors told police they heard three shots and the sound of a scuffle in the store and looked out of their window to see two Negroes flee from the store. One ran east in an alley north of Finney avenue. The other ran west in Cook avenue.

Money was found in the cash register and after an examination of the store, police announced that nothing had been stolen.

Schroeder's body lay on the floor of the store about two feet from the door. Twenty feet away, on the floor, police found a cleaver with which, they think, Schroeder attempted to defend himself.

Schroeder was shot twice, under the left arm and in the left breast. The latter wound was made at close range, it was said at the morgue, where it was found to be powder-burned.

The young Negro who ran east in the alley, according to the broadcast description, was about 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighed about 135 pounds, wore a light blue shirt and light trousers and was light-skinned.

The other, a dark-skinned Negro, 19 or 20 years old, was described as about 5 feet 10 inches tall, 150 pounds, wearing a light green or blue shirt and dark trousers.

**FORD REDUCES WORK WEEK
FROM 48 TO 40 HOURS**

Returns to Schedule in Effect Till Month Ago; No Statement on General Auto Code.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—The Ford Motor Co. announced today that its work schedule had been reduced from a 48-hour week to a 40-hour week. The change, officers of the company said, returns to the five-day eight-hour schedule which was replaced a month ago by a six-day nine-hour week. The move was described as in line with the national recovery program.

The company said that plans called for maintaining the present production schedule of 15,000 cars a week, but no statement was made regarding any possible increase in the number of workers.

The Ford Company has not yet announced its attitude toward the code submitted by most other manufacturers, which calls for a 35-hour week.

EX-CHAMPION WRESTLER SLAIN

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Aug. 5.—Special Police Officer Fred Beall, former world's middleweight wrestling champion, was shot and killed early today when he and another officer interrupted an attempted robbery at the Marshfield Brewery Co.

The four robbers, armed with a sub-machine gun, got \$2500 in beer stamps from the open safe. The robbers escaped.

PORTRAIT OF CHRIST ASSAILED

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A portrait of Christ, now on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair, is bringing to the painter, Col. Henry S. Todd, thousands of letters. Some praise the painting. Others attack it as unconventional.

**Shall Uncle Sam Collect
Seed Loans Out of Crop Bonuses
Is Newest of Farm Problems**

In Some Cases Growing Cotton and Grains Which Were to Secure the Loans Are Being Destroyed in Part to Obtain the Bounties.

**MAN FOUND DEAD.
E. ST. LOUIS POLICE
SUSPECT MURDER**

Think R. P. Culpepper, 70, Whose Body Was Discovered in Street Was Killed by Robber.

The body of Richard P. Culpepper, 70 years old, retired private watchman of East St. Louis, was found partly submerged in stagnant water a short distance north of the Ninth street subway, East St. Louis, at 8:30 o'clock this morning. Police think he was killed by a robber.

In Culpepper's wallet, in his trousers pocket, were found only an identification card, a pass of some sort and about \$1 in change.

His daughter, Mrs. Amanda Dillard, with whom he resided at 819 Ohio avenue, said he had left home before 9 a. m., yesterday, with about \$80 in cash. He was a Spanish-American war veteran and had cashed a \$72 monthly Government pension check on Thursday, she said.

An autopsy showed death was caused by concussion of the brain. There were two severe bruises beside Culpepper's left eye, where it was thought he had been struck. His neck was swollen, though he had been strangled with a cloth.

On the left hand were several cuts. A passing motorist found the body. Culpepper was neatly dressed in dark coat and trousers, but was ill-dressed. The body was partly seated in the water, partly reclining on the back on the ground, with the arms thrown above the head. Apparently Culpepper had been dead some time before he was found.

Culpepper was afraid of robbers and sometimes after cashing his pension check would carry the money in his shoes. Mrs. Dillard declared. The shoes were on his feet today but contained no money.

The pool of water was formed by the overflow from Indian Lake and its tributaries. The place where the body was found is close to the junction of United States Highway No. 40 and the opti rail route of State Highways Nos. 3 and 4, just outside the East St. Louis city limits, in St. Clair county, and two miles north of Culpepper's home.

Mrs. Dillard said Culpepper told her he was going downtown yesterday to see about drawing a will, in which she was to be a beneficiary. However, he was not at home at the time.

Culpepper retired as a watchman about 15 years ago, having been employed last by the Aluminum Ore Co., East St. Louis. For a short time, about 12 years ago, he was a guard at the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Menard. He owned a house at 850 North Fifteenth street, East St. Louis, which was rented, and had an account in a bank which has been closed several months. Born near McLeansboro, Ill., he was formerly a farmer in that vicinity. His wife died about 30 years ago. He is survived by five daughters—Mrs. Dillard, Mrs. Leitch, Mrs. Rie Jones of McLeansboro, Mrs. Lula Monday of Aurora, Ill., and Mrs. Lila Harveys of Galatia, Ill.

**MAN IS CAPTURED WITH
\$155,000 IN BANK LOOT**

Los Angeles Police Announce Recovery of Securities Stolen in Oklahoma and Kansas.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 5.—The recovery of \$155,000 in stocks and bonds, stolen in bank robberies in Oklahoma and Kansas, was accomplished today, police reported, by detectives who took into custody a man who said he was Elmer S. Wagner of Oklahoma City, as he stepped from an airplane.

NEW ITALIAN CITY STARTED

ROME, Aug. 5.—Premier Mussolini today placed the cornerstone for the new city of Sabaudia, which will arise in the reclaimed Pontine marshes.

The city will be inaugurated April 21 of next year with a capacity of 60,000 inhabitants.

General Agreement Between Capital and Labor Is Approved by Roosevelt

—Senator Wagner to Head Administrators.

**PENNSYLVANIA COAL
WALKOUT SETTLED**

70,000 Men Scheduled to Go Back to Work—Board of Three Named to Act as Arbiters Pending Code Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Farm administrators hoped today that President Roosevelt would take them safely past a crisis in their plans for cutting the production of cotton and wheat.

From him they sought a ruling through which payments offered farmers to join in reduction programs could be definitely exempted from claims the Government already has against many of them.

The number of debtors among wheat and cotton growers was reported as so large that if amounts due the Government were deducted they would reduce, probably 50 per cent, the \$200,000,000 which administrators plan to distribute among farmers in the next 60 days.

Interpretations of a law enacted in 1915 were made by some officials to the effect that the Government must withhold amounts due to it in making payments. Administrators asked Attorney-General Cummings for a ruling. He, in turn, presented the matter to the President.

Until the policy of the administration is made clear on this point, the bulk of checks to cotton growers are being withheld. If offers are necessary, it will mean that the payments due the Government to the Government will have to be separated from those without obligations, necessitating further delay.

Farmers owe \$139,335,742 for seed, feed, and production loans, a majority to cotton and wheat growers. It is estimated that in some states at least half of the farmers have unpaid loans of this type, that the payments to these two groups may be subject to offsets of nearly \$100,000,000 for all debts owed the Government.

The regional agricultural credit corporations and the intermediate credit banks are other Government agencies besides seed loan offices to which money is due.

Of \$70,982,175 in seed and feed loans made from 1921 to 1931, inclusive, the unpaid balance now amounts to \$39,815,553, all in default.

In 1932 \$64,204,300 was advanced to farmers and \$42,740,721 remains in default. This year \$56,781,468 was lent to 627,294 farmers, the loans being due this fall.

More than \$100,000,000 is scheduled for distribution among cotton farmers in return for their agreements to plow up from 25 to 50 per cent of their growing crop already have completed their plowing.

Security for Loans Reduced. Advances made to cotton farmers last spring were in larger volume than in any previous year, and the crop was offered as security. When farmers whose contracts are accepted plow up the portion of their crop on which they will receive benefit payments, they are reducing the security for the crop loan by that amount.

In some cases weather damage since farmers signed contracts to reduce their cotton acreage has destroyed the rest of the crop, eliminating the last of the physical security for the loan unless offsets are authorized.

Private holders of liens against cotton crops have been assured that their claims will be recognized. Farm administrators issued a special ruling covering their case after the start of the cotton campaign.

The wheat contract, made public last night, provides that the grower joining in the acreage reduction plan agree to accept an offset on his payment if required. The provision reads: "If the producer is indebted to the United States in any amount for obligations due at the time adjustment payments are to be made to the producer under this contract, it is understood that such payments may be applied to the reduction or full payment of such indebtedness, and the balance, if any, then paid to the producer."

Conditions of Wheat Contract. Wheat farmers were told last night just what they are expected to do in the campaign to restore purchasing power, through regulations issued by the farm administration to govern distribution of Federal funds.

The percentage of reduction is to be announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace on Aug. 24, and will be governed by the result of the international wheat conference in London. It may be as high as 20 per cent of an individual grower's "average annual acreage."

Wheat farmers will receive not less than 28 cents a bushel on 456,195,588 bushels of wheat. The money is being raised through a proceeding tax of 30 cents a bushel on the millers or other processors of grain.

**PRESIDENT CALLS
FOR TRUCE ON ALL
STRIKES PENDING
FIXING OF CODES**

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After Stratosphere Balloon Crashed

THE gondola after the fall of Lieutenant-Commander T. G. W. Settle's stratosphere balloon at Chicago. At the right is COMMANDER SETTLE photographed just after he came out of the wreckage.

**TWO FRENCHMEN
LEAVE NEW YORK
ON OCEAN FLIGHT**

Aviators Seeking Distance Record Have No Destination but Would Like to Reach Karachi, India.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—The monoplane carrying Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos for a trans-Atlantic distance flight from New York, was "near Sable Island" at 11:25 a. m. E. S. T. today, a report from the Canadian East Coast wireless station said.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A trans-Atlantic flight "to nowhere" began today when Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos, French aviators, took off from Floyd Bennett field at 3:41 a. m. (E. S. T. time), in an attempt to set a distance record.

They planned to cross the ocean by way of Cape Sable, N. E., and the Great Circle route and then "just keep going." Persia, Africa, or Russia may be their landing place, they indicated, but they would prefer to land in Karachi, India. Their direction after reaching the Scilly Islands, off the English coast, will be determined by weather.

The record they seek to smash is 3340 miles, set last February by Squadron Leader Oswald R. Gifford and Flight Lieutenant Gilbert E. Nicholls of the British Royal Air Force. They flew from Cranwell, England, to Walvis Bay, Southwest Africa.

The monoplane of Rossi and Codos is called the "Joseph Le Brix" in honor of the famous French flyer who was killed in 1931, and it carried 1770 gallons of gasoline. This tremendous load led observers to fear a crash on the takeoff, and as a result city and U. S. Navy fire apparatus was assigned to the field, along with police emergency squads.

The takeoff, however, was perfect and a small crowd cheered as the plane soared away over Jamaica Bay.

The Frenchmen were silent and businesslike as they climbed into their ship. They carried an elaborate food supply, prepared by a French chef. It included five boned chickens, two quarts of chicken consommé, 36 oranges, 24 bananas, 24 lemons, eight bottles of water and seven quarts of black coffee.

Their ship—a \$100,000 craft with a four-bladed propeller, has a 34-meter short wave set, call FALCO, with which they planned to maintain wireless communication with Paris and other points.

Briton Flying to New York Reaches

KIRKSWALL, Orkney Islands, Aug. 5.—John Grierson, former British Air Force pilot, flying to New York by easy stages, completed the first lap of his flight today, descending at Scapa Flow.

He took off this morning from Hull, England.

**BALLOON FLIGHT
TO STRATOSPHERE
ENDS IN A CRASH**

Settle Uninjured When Bag Goes Down in Chicago Railroad Tracks 10 Minutes After Start.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Men's latest attempt to fly into the stratosphere ended abruptly early this morning when Lieutenant-Commander T. G. W. Settle came to earth in a Chicago railroad yard. A leaky top valve was blamed.

The huge balloon, "The Century of Progress," in which the Commander hoped to break existing altitude records and obtain valuable scientific data heretofore unknown, descended within about 10 minutes after the take-off at Soldier Field.

Settle was not injured, and the balloon which had risen to a height of about 5000 feet apparently was not seriously damaged when it landed in the yards of the Burlington Railroad at Fourteenth and Canal streets. There was a small dent in the bottom of the gondola, however, and it was possible that the bag was damaged.

Plans to Try Again. Settle said a further inspection would be necessary to determine the extent of the damage. He appeared happy over the fact that the balloon had descended safely and expressed hope for another trial even before Navy men, his ground crew and others, had the big bag packed up.

The Commander's wife was among the first to reach his side and kissed him repeatedly, joyful that he had escaped unscathed.

"I rose to an altitude of about 5000 feet," the Commander said, "and opened a valve to level off. I wished to stay at that height for a while. The valve, however, stuck, and the balloon started down. I started to bail out, but the balloon continued its descent and could not be righted."

In all Settle tossed overboard 55 bags of ballast, each of which weighed 40 pounds, after his take-off at 2:05 a. m. but the big bag continued to drop.

Man in Crowd Badly Hurt. Hundreds of people hurried by automobile to the spot where the balloon came down. They jammed around the balloon and interfered with attempts of the police to keep order. One man was badly injured in the melee. He was unidentified. Attendants of a hospital said it was doubtful if he would recover.

The crowd including persons smoking, menaced the highly inflammable gas bag.

Flight to reach the fallen balloon was David Cohen, a taxi cab driver. He said Settle's first words, as he popped his head out of the gondola, were: "I'm okay. Call my wife."

He then went away the first to arrive, shouting: "Get those cigarettes away. Keep all fire away!"

Three railroad men grabbed the balloon and carried it to the station.

**MORE WORK ONLY
BIRTHDAY PRESENT
FOR GEN. JOHNSON**

Recovery Administrator Too Busy for Celebration of His 51st Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—More work was the birthday present today of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, the industrial administrator, on his fifty-first anniversary.

Busy with efforts to unscramble the industrial machinery of the United States, Johnson had no time for parties after his return here by plane from the Hyde Park meeting with the President.

His son, Kilbourne, told newspaper men: "Everybody is too busy." Johnson's son, who is a Lieutenant in the army, also works for the Recovery Administration, occupying a desk in the legal division—but without pay. As an army officer he draws his salary from the War Department.

Mrs. Johnson, until their marriage in 1904, was Miss Helen Kilbourne, the daughter of an army Colonel. Their son said she was not planning a special dinner for the General, although the usual family good wishes were in order.

Scribbling on a scratch pad as he talks is one of the habits of Johnson. Sometimes Johnson draws straight lines with arrows on them, and sometimes he writes out a word or two, or maybe his favorite expletive.

During a press conference today, while untangling the method in which an important statement was to be issued, the administrator printed out in large letters on his pad the word "hell," and then quickly scratched it out and went back to drawing straight lines.

**FAIR TONIGHT, TOMORROW,
SLIGHTLY WARMER TOMORROW**

THE TEMPERATURES.

Relative humidity at noon, per cent. Yesterday's high 80 (4 p. m.); low 65 (6 a. m.).

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer tomorrow.

Missouri: Fair in east portion, partly cloudy in west portion tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer tomorrow.

Illinois: Fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer tomorrow and in extreme northwest portion tonight.

Weather Forecast for Week. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The weather outlook for the week beginning Monday, Aug. 7, follows: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, temperatures for the most part not far from normal; probably a few local showers, otherwise generally fair.

**I. C. C. REFUSES
GENERAL CUT
IN RAILWAY
FREIGHT RATES**

Majority Holds Existing Charges 'In Aggregate Are Not Unreasonable'—Minority of Three Dissents.

**READJUSTMENT IN
FUTURE SUGGESTED**

Ruling Given in Action by Basic Industries to Bring Rail Tariffs Down to Level of Commodity Prices.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today refused to grant a general reduction in railroad freight rates. In a majority opinion the commission held that existing freight rates and charges, in the aggregate, "are not shown to be unreasonable."

Commissioners Aitchison, Porter and Lee filed a dissenting opinion, declaring freight rates were maintained at an "unreasonably high level" and should be reduced.

The action was on a petition filed several months ago by the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, Farmers' Co-Operative Union, National Coal Association and National Lumbermen's Association. Other organizations joined in the request later.

The petition was part of a campaign by basic industries to bring freight rates down to what they regarded as the general level of prices. It asserted all other costs of doing business had come down, but that freight rates remained at the prosperity level.

On the other hand, the railroads asserted, if rates were reduced many of them could not meet their bills for basic industries to bring freight rates down to what they regarded as the general level of prices. It asserted all other costs of doing business had come down, but that freight rates remained at the prosperity level.

On the other hand, the railroads asserted, if rates were reduced many of them could not meet their bills for basic industries to bring freight rates down to what they regarded as the general level of prices. It asserted all other costs of doing business had come down, but that freight rates remained at the prosperity level.

The majority opinion of the commission said the present rate level was not depressing that volume of traffic or business of the country as a whole and that "general rate reductions would not stimulate the aggregate volume of traffic by railroad, except so far as they would tend to recover traffic from competing forms of transportation."

It held that "after allowance for the recent return in commodity prices the freight rate level is still relatively higher than the commodity price level."

The majority opinion found, however: "That the value of commodities transported in one factor in determining reasonable rates, but commodity prices alone are not controlling."

"That the earnings of rail carriers have been greatly affected by loss of traffic to motor and water carriers and by reduced rates to meet competition of such carriers."

"That the net revenue of the rail carriers in 1932 was the lowest in many years, being only approximately 10 per cent above the depression year; and that after making full allowance for the recent upturn in the volume of traffic, if rates in general were lowered as much as 10 per cent the net revenue in the near future would probably fall short of meeting fixed charges."

Fear More Unemployment. "That general rate reductions, by still further lowering the revenues of the rail carriers, would threaten the continuance of adequate railroad service, and, by preventing maintenance and other work, would tend to increase unemployment."

"That the preservation of the railroad transportation machine is more important to the country than lowered freight rates."

"That there is not sufficient evidence upon which to base the reasonableness of rates on particular commodities or descriptions of traffic. Rate revisions must be continued without abatement to meet new conditions. Rate peaks must be retained where justified and cut down where found unjust."

"That existing freight rates and charges subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, in the aggregate, in the country as a whole or in the several rail groups, or as applied to specified commodities or descriptions of traffic, are not shown to be unreasonable."

Comparative Rates. The majority decision, said the existing general level of freight rates, excluding the emergency surcharges which expire Sept. 30, was

17 INDUSTRIES ALLOWED TO USE TEMPORARY CODES

Most Call for 40-Hour Week and Some Have Wages Lower Than in Blanket Agreement.

48-HOUR WEEK FOR MILK MEN

40 Hours for Printers, With Pay Fixed by Contract—Lumber Retailers and Flour Millers Included.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Seventeen more industries have received official permission from the National Recovery Administration to put their own wage and hour schedules into effect instead of that in the blanket code of the President. They are producers of: Ice cream, wheat flour, paint varnish and lacquer makers, toy and playthings, printing plants, oil burner, electrical, knitted underwear, advertising specialties, fluid milk, gasoline pumps, ice, paper boxes, photographic, mayonnaise, insect oil and lumber and building material retailers.

The approved wage and hour provisions will remain in effect until permanent codes for their separate industries are worked out. Most of the industries covered in the order obtained a 40-hour week, and some received lower wage levels than prescribed by the presidential agreement.

The Retail Lumber Code. The lumber retailers had a 40-hour week with exemptions for regional workers and a geographic scale of wage levels which applies 30 cents as the minimum for most of the South and runs up to 50 cents in New York City and New Jersey, with 40 and 45 cents prevailing through the major part of the country.

Knitted underwear manufacturers limited their plants to one 40-hour shift for productive machinery, a 40-hour labor week and a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour or \$14 a week, except for apprentices or casual workers.

The wheat flour millers established a 40-hour maximum week with minimum wages ranging on the \$12 to \$15 schedule of the President's agreement, except that mechanical workers were given a schedule of 45 cents down to 37 cents an hour based on the same percentage of the President's agreement with a 5-cent an hour reduction in the territory south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi. Women employed on "light work" were given a 30-cent an hour minimum.

48 Hours for Milk Workers. A 48-hour work week was provided for milk and ice cream factory and plant workers, with 40 hours for office help.

The oil burner industry arranged a flexible work week averaging 38 hours with a 45-cent minimum wage.

The optical industry obtained a 40-hour week with seasonal exceptions and a minimum wage of 40 cents for 75 per cent of its employment, with the remainder of total payrolls at 32 1/2 and 26 cent minimums.

The paint, varnish and lacquer people were given a flexible 40 to 48-hour week, with the latter maximum applicable for only six weeks of very six months. The wages followed the 40-hour week of the President's agreement.

A printing industry code fixed a 40-hour week in the place of the 38 for mechanical operation provided in the blanket agreement. Wages were not dealt with since they are fixed by contract.

Toy and Specialty Workers. A \$12 minimum wage for 40 hours was fixed for the toy industry, and advertising specialties workers were given a 30-cent minimum for a 40-hour week.

The ice industry for the present will operate on a 56-hour week half the year, from April 15 to Oct. 15, and 40-hour week the rest of the time; average hours over the year being limited to 48 hours. Office workers were limited to 40 hours. Fourteen Southern States and the District of Columbia were given wages of 30 cents an hour minimum, with 32 1/2 cents prevailing elsewhere.

The paper box makers adopted a 40-hour week with seasonal exceptions, allowing 48 in peak periods. Wages were the same as mechanical workers under the President's agreement, with a flat 32 1/2 cents an hour minimum for the bulk of the country and 30 cents in the South.

The gasoline pump manufacturers will work only 38 hours a week, with minimum wages of 30 cents per hour.

The photographic industry hours carried an allowance of 144 hours overtime per year in divisions subject to peak demands. However, it was required that the average over six months for any worker should not exceed 40 hours.

The mayonnaise industry, with at flat 40-hour week, was given wages of 40 cents in the South and 45 cents an hour in the North for male labor with female workers 10 cents lower.

The lined off work time limit

Text of N. R. A. Plea for Peace Between Capital and Labor

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The text by today's appeal by the Industrial and Labor Advisory Boards of the National Recovery Administration for peace between capital and labor follows:

The country in the past few weeks has had remarkable evidence of co-operation in the common cause of restoring employment and increasing purchasing power.

Industrial codes are being introduced, considered and put into effect with all possible dispatch, and the number of firms coming under the President's re-employment agreement is inspiring.

This gratifying progress may be endangered by differing interpretations of the President's re-employment agreement by some employers and employees. The industrial and labor advisory boards jointly appeal to all those associated with industry—owners, managers and employees—to unite in the preservation of industrial peace.

Strikes and lockouts will increase unemployment and create a condition clearly out of harmony with the spirit and purpose of the industrial recovery act.

Through the application of the act the Government is sincerely endeavoring to overcome unemployment through a nationwide reduction in the hours of work and to increase purchasing power through an increase in wages rates.

This objective can only be reached through co-operation on the part of all those associated with industry.

In order to develop the greatest degree of co-operation and the highest type of services on the part of management and labor, we urge that all causes of irritation and industrial discontent be removed so far as possible; that all concerned respect the rights of both employers and employees; avoid aggressive action which tends to provoke industrial discord, and strive earnestly and zealously to preserve industrial peace pending the construction of permanent codes of the industrial codes applicable to all business, large and small.

Exceptional and peculiar conditions of employment affecting small employers and others

was set at an average of 180 hours over man.

Others May Get Permits. Reported imminent were orders to permit other industries to hoist immediately the blue eagle under temporary terms.

The tobacco industry was at the head of the new list. Under scrutiny also were the proposals of restaurant men, and a long list of associations covering the drug field, from retailers to manufacturers.

Code of fair competition for the rubber tire industry is expected to be submitted in a few days. It was understood that representatives of the industry had worked out an agreement, after weeks of conferences, that a technicality in the form delayed its presentation. Standard forms have been provided for submission of codes, and the rubber agreement was reached too soon to be presented in the uniform manner.

Under the proposed code filed by the International Association of Milk Dealers, the employment of minors under 16 would be virtually prohibited, and a 48-hour week for general for outside workers would be established. Salesmen on milk routes are exempted from the 48-hour provision, but the code stipulates they will not work more than six days a week and that they may take one day off each or four consecutive days off each four weeks.

An exception to the employment of minors is that those between 14 and 16 may be employed three hours daily between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., if the employment would not interfere with school hours.

Representing more than 90 per cent of commercial aviation, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce yesterday filed with Gen. Johnson its code for the manufacturing branches of the industry. A code for the air transport branch is now in the final stages of preparation.

The code, prohibiting employment of persons under 16 years, establishes a 40-hour week and leaves the plants of the industry open to capable workers without regard to their membership or non-membership in any organization.

The Schedule of Wages. Minimum rates of pay are established as follows: 40 cents an hour for labor unless the rate on July 15, 1929, was less than that amount, in which event the 1929 rate would apply unless it was less than 30 cents; clerical, accounting, banking, office, service or sales employees, excepting outside salesmen, at least \$10 a week, or \$2.50 any city over 500,000 population, \$14.50 between 250,000 and 500,000, and \$12 between 100,000 and 250,000, and in towns of less than 100,000 population an increase in wages of 20 per cent with more than a \$12 maximum not required.

The code provides that no member shall use another member's designs for aircraft, aircraft engines, parts or accessories without definite licensing agreement allowing for equitable compensation.

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whose business circumstances merit special consideration will be handled with due regard to the letter and spirit of the situation and with the desire to achieve increased employment and purchasing power.

This appeal is made to the sound judgment and patriotism of all people in the belief that even the most vexatious problem can be settled with justice and expedition where employers and employees act in accord with the letter and spirit of the national recovery act, without fear that any just rights will thereby be impaired.

In that only can the re-employment agreement be made to apply with fairness pending the adoption of the codes.

To protect every interest, it is the unanimous recommendation of the industrial and labor advisory boards of the National Recovery Administration that a board to which differences may be referred should be created, this board to be made up of the following members:

Hon. Robert F. Wagner, United States senator from New York, chairman;

Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the labor advisory board of N. R. A.

Mr. Walter C. Teague, chairman of the industrial advisory board, N. R. A.

Mr. William Green.

Mr. Gerard Swope.

Mr. Louis E. "Irish."

This board will consider, adjust and settle differences and controversies that may arise from the interpretation of the President's re-employment agreement and will act with all possible dispatch in making known their findings.

In return, employers and employees are asked to take no disturbing action pending hearings and final decision.

This board will promptly proceed to establish central and local organizations which may require to settle on the ground such differences as arise in various parts of the country.

additional employment for 50,000 men in the electrical light and power industry. The code awaited the approval of administrators.

Representatives of the institute, who said 85 per cent of the industry was included in their membership, said they would not stop in particular difficulty in getting the code accepted other than that which might be offered by municipal-owned power companies. The institute also offers these companies an opportunity to come in under its provisions.

The institute's code provides for a 40-hour week, subject to an emergency clause which would permit 48 working hours in case of constant demand for continuous service.

The wages would be in conformity with the administration's policy, and the code would be presented in the uniform manner.

Under the proposed code filed by the International Association of Milk Dealers, the employment of minors under 16 would be virtually prohibited, and a 48-hour week for general for outside workers would be established. Salesmen on milk routes are exempted from the 48-hour provision, but the code stipulates they will not work more than six days a week and that they may take one day off each or four consecutive days off each four weeks.

An exception to the employment of minors is that those between 14 and 16 may be employed three hours daily between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., if the employment would not interfere with school hours.

Representing more than 90 per cent of commercial aviation, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce yesterday filed with Gen. Johnson its code for the manufacturing branches of the industry. A code for the air transport branch is now in the final stages of preparation.

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CHARGES AGAINST 5 IN GASSING OF STOCK EXCHANGE

Man Held in New York Is Lawyer and College Graduate—Four Others Seized at Boston.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Eugene S. Daniels Jr. of Somerville, Mass., was arrested today on a charge of placing the tear gas bombs that resulted in the closing of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

Daniels was picked up by bomb squad detectives in his room in a mid-town hotel and taken to police headquarters. He is 26 years old.

The tear gas bombs were placed in the ventilator intakes in the Stock Exchange Building yesterday and flooded the trading floor with fumes that drove brokers and Stock Exchange attaches to the streets for air.

The gassing caused the closing of the exchange for the day. As today previously had been declared a holiday, the stock market will not open until Monday morning.

Daniels was arraigned before Magistrate Samuel L. Katz in Tombs Court and held in default of \$10,000 bail for a hearing Tuesday.

The short affidavit on which he was arrested charged suspicion of malicious mischief, a felony because of damage to machinery in excess of \$500.

Inspector John A. Lyons said that Daniels, under questioning, admitted he was the man who placed a package thought for a time to contain a bomb on the steps of the home of Mayor Curley of Boston recently.

Daniels is a Boston lawyer and a graduate of the Massachusetts National Guard. Born in Maine, he received his degree from Harvard Law School in 1932. He is married.

While at Harvard, Daniels played college football and was wrestling champion of the college. He belonged to the Hasty Pudding, Institute of 1770 and the Phoenix Club.

In 1932 he ran for President of the candidates of the Commonwealth party and received about \$25 votes. Inspector Lyons said Daniels told him that while he was opposed to Communists and Socialists, he favored a change in government.

"I am a Fascist program," he said, "and I am a Communist in the way Lyons described Daniels' political ideas."

"We have a capitalist aristocracy controlling this country," Inspector Lyons quoted Daniels as saying. "The Government is a puppet of the capitalists."

Asked if he had engaged a lawyer, he replied: "Of course not. I've been too busy with the police up to now."

After being questioned for several hours by Inspector Lyons, Daniels was taken to the office of Police Commissioner James J. Boland, who had taken him to Tombs Court.

Doubtful About Conviction. After his talk with Daniels, Commissioner Boland said he had no doubt the prisoner would be sent to solitary confinement.

In cases where the perpetrator of a crime is known but cannot be arrested, his family is notified and he is taken into custody, a communique said.

MOLLISONS FLY TO BROOKLYN Plan to Spend Week-end With Am. Ha. Harsh at Rye, N. Y.

By the Associated Press.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Four men, including a woman, were arrested today at Rye, N. Y., on charges of kidnapping a woman from an overnight visit to Bridgeport, Conn., where they were tendered an official city reception.

The British pair crashed at Bridgeport by a little later, and flight from Wales, Bridgeport dedicated an airport in their honor.

They planned to spend the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. George Paul Putnam at Rye. Mrs. Putnam is the former Mrs. E. H. Putnam, a well-known actress.

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DOLLAR TWO POINTS LOWER AT LONDON; STEADY AT PARIS

Closes at \$4.20 1/2 to Found in England; French Quotation 18.75 Francs.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Aug. 5.—The American dollar depreciated two points today, closing at \$4.20 1/2 after opening at \$4.21 1/2. The final quotation yesterday was \$4.24 1/2 to the pound.

The French franc opened at 84.45 to the pound and eased a little to 84.53. The exchange market was quiet and business was of a holiday nature. There was little movement in gold currencies.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Aug. 5.—The United States dollar was steady in unofficial bank quotations on a quiet market today. The opening rate was 18.70 francs to the dollar (84.34 cents to the franc) and the closing quotation was 18.75 francs (84.53 cents to the franc). Yesterday's close was 18.73 francs (84.34 cents to the franc).

By the Associated Press.
SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE APPROVES 3.2 PCT. BEER

\$1,000,000 Revenue Is Expected to Result Annually for Poor Relief Purposes.

By the Associated Press.
PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 5.—The State Legislature, in special session called by Gov. Tom Berry, last night completed action on a measure to legalize 3.2 per cent beer and wine and to use the tax and license revenue, estimated at up to \$1,000,000 annually, for poor relief purposes.

Gov. Berry's signature will make the beverage available as soon as stamps and licenses are printed. An attempt to set Dec. 12 as the date for a special election to vote on the question of repealing the eighteenth amendment was defeated in the House when the move failed to receive a two-thirds majority.

DR. AND MRS. CHARLES E. BAUER. The former superintendent, the latter matron, are to be dismissed, Mayor Dickman announces. The Mayor heard complaints of Democratic politicians and a former Republican city committee man Tuesday concerning the activity of the Baurs in Republican politics among employees of the Infirmary. He said yesterday they would receive two weeks' notice of discharge. The Mayor declared he was going to "take politics out of this institution."

I. C. C. DENIES PLEA FOR GENERAL CUT IN RAIL FREIGHT RATES Continued From Page One.

more than 20 per cent below that of 1920 and more than 10 per cent below that immediately following the 1922 rate reduction.

Regarding the coal rate situation, the majority opinion said the roads had been considering requests of coal operators for lower export rates intended to revive this traffic, but that "favorable action has been prevented, at least in part, by the fear that the carriers would be forced to make similar reductions on coal moving beyond the ports to destinations in the United States and Canada."

"This record," the majority ruling said, "is insufficient upon which to base an opinion as to whether undue prejudice would result from the establishment of such export rates, but we feel warranted in saying that there is nothing here to indicate that undue prejudice would result from the establishment of such rates. Carriers are urged to give further consideration to the subject."

Truck and Water Competition. To further, the commission said the carriers might well give consideration to the "inroads upon this traffic by trucks and water carriers, particularly the latter, with a view to determining whether there are instances in which lower rates might result in greater rail movement and net revenue. The same comment may be made of a number of other commodities."

The majority said nothing in its decision should be construed as an expression of opinion that all rates throughout the country are necessarily reasonable, or that no rate changes of importance are needed.

The decision called attention to the commission's reduction of grain rates in the Western District and for export on July 1, 1930, and said while the rates went into effect a Supreme Court decision restored the old rates.

The case has been reopened for further hearing and the commission said it expected it would be concluded at an early date.

"Subsequent steps in the proceedings will be taken as expeditiously as possible," the commission said. "Although we are not warranted in this proceeding in requiring readjustments of grain rates or even in definitely suggesting that respondents should make such readjustments, nevertheless they should give consideration to voluntary revision of their rates in the light of our original decision and of the additional evidence developed at the further hearings, so far as that is at present possible. This applies particularly to certain border adjustments."

Future Readjustment. The commission said as soon as sufficient time had elapsed so it could be determined with reasonable certainty that the prices of particular commodities had stabilized on a level lower than that of commodities in general, and that the rates on such commodities were higher than they can reasonably bear, consideration should be given by the roads to "readjustment of such rates in harmony with the changed conditions."

"Any industry," the commission said, "may bring the rate level on its commodities to our attention with a view to bringing about such readjustments in the rates thereon as may be warranted by changed conditions which appear to have sufficient permanency to be used as a basis for readjusting rates."

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The confession, police said, had been obtained by New York State police at Watertown, where Dignam was held following his arrest last night in Clinton, N. Y.

The threatening letter was turned over by Mrs. Dodge to the authorities.

GERMAN POLICE ORDERED TO USE FIREARMS ON REDS

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Hitler Government issued orders to the secret police yesterday to tolerate no resistance and to use firearms on communists in the campaign to suppress communists and other Left elements.

This action followed the secret distribution of handbills attacking the Government and the Communist prisoners in the State of Hamburg henceforth will be held responsible for the actions of their comrades who are at liberty.

The State, 10 prisoners will be sent into solitary confinement.

In cases where the perpetrator of a crime is known but cannot be arrested, his family is notified and he is taken into custody, a communique said.

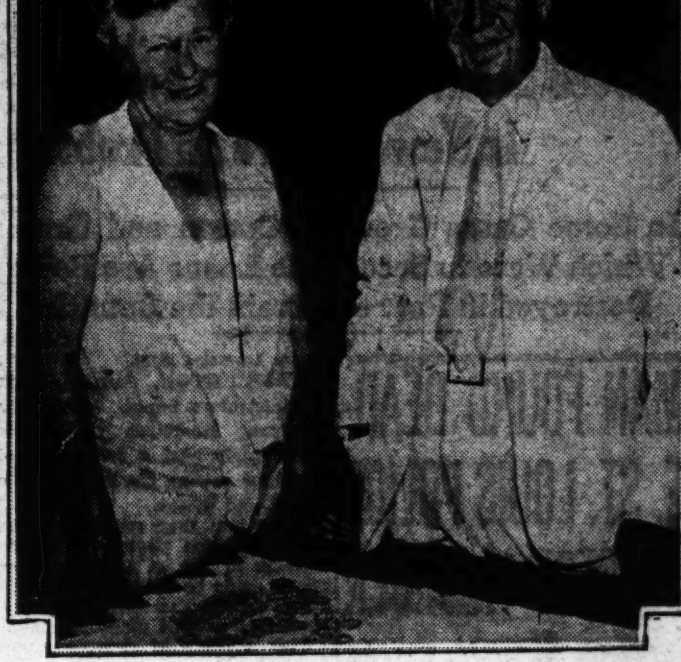
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Heads of City Infirmary to Lose Jobs Because of Activity in Politics

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By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

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Prisoner Alleged to Have Disposed of Emblems to Unauthorized Firms.

Charged with selling N.R.A. blue eagle emblems to firms not authorized to display them, Harland French, former newspaper reporter, is held for Federal authorities in the Clayton jail.

His arrest yesterday was on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Burke under Section 10 of the National Recovery Act, which provides a maximum penalty of six months in prison and a \$500 fine.

French was employed by a firm authorized to reproduce the emblem for sale, but with the restriction that they could not be sold except to those who have subscribed to the President's blanket code or who operate their business under a specific approved code.

Department of Justice agents who investigated French's activity after complaint had been made, said they found 10 or 12 instances in which he sold emblems to persons not authorized to display them.

French declared that in the case, he had done so unknowingly. The emblems he sold were priced at \$1.

Section 10 of the National Recovery Act gives the President authority to make regulations needed to carry out the act, and provides penalties for violating the regulations. One regulation concerning the use of blue eagle emblems, is that they can be sold only to those who have subscribed to one of the small seals included among the emblems given them when they registered their acceptance of the code.

Attorney Bryan Purteit said these seals were not on some of the emblems taken by French.

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Section 10 of the National Recovery Act gives the President authority to make regulations needed to carry out the act, and provides penalties for violating the regulations. One regulation concerning the use of blue eagle emblems, is that they can be sold only to those who have subscribed to one of the small seals included among the emblems given them when they registered their acceptance of the code.

MASS MEETING
URGES MORE PAY
FOR DRESSMAKERS

Workers Adopt Resolution Demanding Abolition of Piece-Work Except for Pressers.

WANT MINIMUM OF 60c TO 85c AN HOUR

Union Officer Says Strike Is Alternative — Local Employers Invited to Discuss Terms.

Demands for abolition of piece-work, except for pressers, in the women's apparel industry and for minimum hourly wages ranging from 60 to 85 cents for dressmakers who, union leaders say, have been averaging from 35 to 45 a week, were approved at a mass meeting of more than 1000 workers last night.

"If the employers do not listen to reason and fail to come to an agreement with us, the only answer is a general strike," M. Bialis of Chicago, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, told the gathering, which overflowed Carpenters' Hall, Grand boulevard and Easton avenues.

Employers had been asked to discuss the demands with the union leaders this afternoon at Hotel Statler. "If the bosses don't come to the conference, we have to stop working until the bosses meet our demands," said Ben Gilbert, manager for the four local unions.

Remarks of both speakers drew applause. There are more than 8000 workers in the industry in St. Louis. It has been estimated, nearly half of them having joined the union since it began its organization campaign in May. Most of the workers are dressmakers, but some are known as "operators" in the industry.

Demands set forth. The demands as approved by the meeting are for recognition of the international union and its St. Louis locals as representatives of workers for collective bargaining; employment only of union members unless there are no union members in the shop; a new wage scale for 1933, based on abolition of piece-work.

The scale asked for follows: a minimum of 85 cents an hour for dressmakers; 60 cents for operators; 65 cents for cotton dress operators; 45 a week for cutters, 35 for uppers and 25 for apprentices; a week for drapers, permitting a compromise; pay for pressers 25 cents extra for samples and half pay for pressing; 35 above any code scale for finishers.

Gilbert said that operators making 37 and 35 a week were averaging 37 and 35 a week, while cutters were making 37 and 35 a week, while uppers were making 37 and 35 a week, while drapers were making 37 and 35 a week, while pressers were making 37 and 35 a week, while finishers were making 37 and 35 a week.

William Brandt, acting secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, said the National Recovery Act provided an opportunity for workers to organize unions of their own choosing and for their own benefit. As an example of the need for union representation, he cited a recent report to him of a group of dressmakers who said their earnings in a four-day period had ranged from 35 to 45 cents.

Bialis said that efficient unionization of garment workers in Chicago had brought about higher wages and shorter hours. Pressers, he said, were making \$40 or more a week, and cutters were making \$45.

"Operators in Chicago are making a living wage while you St. Louis women are making 35 or 45 a week," he said. "We want to see you making 60 to 85 cents an hour."

With your employers you do not tell your employer what you will pay him for a dress, so why should he tell you his price for what you are doing—your youth, your energy, your knowledge?"

Cornerstone-laying exercises for the new Bethel Lutheran Church, Big Bend and Forsythe boulevards, University City, will be held at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Assisting the Rev. Albert J. Korn, pastor, in the service will be the Rev. Dr. Ludwig E. Fuerbringer, president of Concordia Seminary, and Professor E. J. Friedrich and M. Sommer of the seminary faculty. Services are being held now in the church basement, which was built seven years ago. The building will cost \$100,000.

Three Men Look Cash Registers at Schenber's Market, Kingshighway and Devoishire.

Schenber's Market, Kingshighway and Devoishire avenue, was robbed of \$380 early today by three men who held up Joseph Finazzo, the night manager. Ordering Finazzo to face the wall, the robbers looted three cash registers, tore the telephone off the wall and fled out the back door. One man was armed.

Antonio Baragaz, 25-year-old male vendor of 2444 Lawton boulevard, was treated at City Hospital early today for severe cuts of the right hand which he said were inflicted by a Negro robber at Cardinal avenue and Pine boulevard. Baragaz said the Negro asked for a tamale and then demanded his money. The vendor refused, and the robber fled, taking only the tamale.

Mrs. Champ Clark Better. By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Champ Clark, widow of the former Speaker of the House of Representatives, was resting comfortably today following dental extraction yesterday. Her son, Senator Bennett Clark (Dem.), Missouri, was called here for fear the extractions might affect her heart. He planned to return to St. Louis tonight.

Man and Wife Held in Luer Kidnaping. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chessen, Charged in Warrants, With Part in Abduction.

Charles Chessen, 51-year-old real estate operator and former saloon proprietor, and his wife, Lillian, were charged with having part in the August Luer kidnaping in warrants issued today by United States Commissioner Felsen in East St. Louis.

They were taken to the Franklin County jail at Benton, Ill., in default of \$100,000 bonds each. They were arrested yesterday afternoon at their home, 143 Ridge avenue, East Alton, by Department of Justice agents, accompanied by Chief of Police Hart of Alton and two St. Louis city detectives. The agents declined to discuss the reasons for the arrest.

The warrants charge use of the mails for attempted extortion and are based on the mailing of a ransom note from East St. Louis while Luer, elderly bank president and meat packer of Alton, was held captive.

Five persons are held on warrants making the same charge. They are Percy M. Pinger, 40, of St. Louis; Michael Kusala, Madison County farmer; Randall Eugene Norvell, professional bondsman; Miss Norma Vaughn of East St. Louis, and Christ Nicola Gitchio, former grocer residing at Madison, Ill.

12,000 SOVIET CONVICTS FREED FOR WORK ON BALTIC CANAL. Sentences of 59,000 Others Reduced; 500 Get Back Civil

MOSCOW, Aug. 5.—The Central Executive Committee yesterday decreed wholesale amnesty for many prisoners who participated in the construction of the newly-completed White Sea-Baltic Canal and awarded reductions to more than 20 officials of the secret police who were in charge of the project.

The sentences of 59,000 prisoners were reduced, 12,000 were unconditionally released and 500 were restored to civil rights as a reward for outstanding work.

H. G. Yagoda, vice-president of the secret police, and seven subordinates were decorated with the Order of Lenin, the Government's highest honor. Eight others received the Order of the Red Banner and 15 the Labor banner.

The canal, which is 140 miles long, was built entirely with convict labor in 15 months. It cuts 10 days from the water route from Leningrad to Archangel.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Lucia Vert Kingdon, and two sons, Warren and Manfred. Vert. Private funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the Lupton undertaking establishment, 4449 Olive street.

FOUR FIRES IN FLAT IN DAY. CAUSE APPEAL TO POLICE. Residents Believe Also Gas Was Turned on in Basement; Mytified by Attacks.

Occupants of the two-story brick flat at 5049 Lotus avenue have asked police to find out who has a grudge against them. The family of Samuel Winner and Nathan Cloch live on the first floor and on the second lives John Owens and his family.

When the Stratosphere Balloon Took Off

The Settle stratosphere balloon at Soldiers' Field in Chicago a few minutes before it soared aloft, only to crash in a railroad yard. Lieutenant-Commander T. G. W. Settle escaped unhurt.

The huge hydrogen bag, made up virtually of an acre of rubber, was only a little more than half inflated when it rose from Soldier Field.

The gas filled the top, which towered a height equal to 15 stories.

While the crowd was pouring out of the stadium, seeking to get to the street where the balloon might be seen, it disappeared over the towers of the loop. Within a moment it was learned the bag had fallen.

The 16 concerns not signing the blanket code include the Langstrass Co., largest retail plant in the city, which will continue the old price temporarily. Robert Langstrass, head of the firm and chairman of the Code Committee of the Missouri Dyers & Cleaners' Association, explained that he wanted to wait until he learned what the trend would be nationally before making a change in policy.

Longstrass planned to meet Roy Ridley, president of the national organization of cleaners, at Kansas City tonight, along with representatives of the industry from Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, for a code discussion.

Working hours in cleaning plants and shops varies from 45 hours to 60 hours a week. While the 40-hour week has been adopted by 54 plants temporarily, the permanent working period will depend on an interpretation by the recovery administration.

MISS LEAH WELLS BECOMES BRIDE OF PITMAN H. CRONK. Ceremony Performed by Justice of Peace Without Knowledge of Friends of Couple.

Miss Leah Wells, daughter of 60 and Mrs. Clyde Wells, 709 South Skinker boulevard, and Pitman H. Cronk, 4439 West Pine boulevard, were married by a downtown Justice of the Peace Thursday, their friends learned yesterday.

They informed the bride's mother of their plan Thursday, but Cronk's mother and stepfather did not learn of the marriage until yesterday. Cronk is 28 years old and his bride is 22. He formerly attended St. Louis University and she was a student at William Woods College.

Immediately after the marriage they left for New Orleans, where Cronk is to work for an oil company. He has been an attendant in a filling station. His stepfather is president of the Duncan Insurance agency and formerly operated the Marquette Hotel. Her father is southwestern sales manager for the Remington Arms Co.

GIRL SUFFERING FROM AMNESIA. Police Trying to Identify Victim at 15000. Signed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—George L. George of the American Federation of Labor said yesterday that about 150,000 persons, including many white collar workers, had been organized into unions in the South during the last 30 days.

George said local unions were organizing school teachers in four Southern communities on a basis of guaranteeing them the right to bargain with successive boards of education. He said that since enactment of the emergency transportation act, railway clerks of Southern roads embracing the company union form of organization, had petitioned for admittance into the American Federation.

Man Killed for Teasing Animal. William Walker, a Negro, 25 years old, of 1222 Olive street, St. Louis, was shot and killed last night in front of a confectionery across the street from his home. Witnesses told police a neighbor whom Walker and other men had been teasing about the shooting. Walker was shot in the mouth and killed outright. The man named by witnesses has not been found.

YOUTH SHOT AND CAPTURED AS HE RUNS FROM POLICE. Negro Sought Since May 18 Is One of Pair Who Stole Bread and Milk in Store.

A Negro youth sought for questioning by police was shot and captured last night in the 4200 block of Kennedy avenue when he attempted to flee from several officers.

The prisoner, who said he was Theodore Wagner, 18 years old, suffered a scalp laceration from one of several shots fired by Detective Forrest Meldrum and James Shelton. The detectives joined in the chase after hearing shots fired by Patrolman Frank Mulligan, who, with Lieut. Albert Helmbolt, had pursued Wagner from the 4200 block of Cottage avenue. Mulligan and Helmbolt said they had seen Wagner walking on the street last night when they were attempting to arrest him.

Wagner had been sought since May 18. On that day, police came upon two Negro youths carrying a box of bread and butter, which had been stolen from a grocery at 4238 W. 34th street. One youth was arrested and the other escaped. Detective Meldrum, who fired only once at Wagner, has shot three Negro robbers in the last two years, the most recent instance being July 25.

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UNIONS ORGANIZE IN SOUTH. Many White Collar Workers

laurels to the family by her east-to-west Atlantic

flight with her husband, in which the crack-up at the end served only to emphasize her possession of the Johnsons' Spartan spirit.

So that rounds out the list, unless we have overlooked more Johnsonian celebrities. In brawn and brain, in sport and statecraft, the Johnsons shine.

A political cartoon depicting a scene of industrial development in a garden. In the foreground, a man with a shovel is digging for 'QUICK PROFITS', which are shown as small bags of money. A large sign in the lower right corner reads 'NEW INDUSTRIAL GARDEN OF EDEN' and 'CONSTRUCTION WORK NOW GOING ON!'. In the background, a factory with smoking chimneys is visible. A large snake, labeled 'SPECULATIVE ORGY' on its body, is coiled around a tree. The snake's head is shaped like a man's face, and it is holding a bag labeled 'QUICK PROFITS'. The cartoon is signed 'G. B. S. 1932' in the bottom right corner.

The New York Stock Exchange's new rules for marginal trading were adopted almost simultaneously with Senator Robinson's speech at Little Rock suggesting the possibility of outlawing this form of trading altogether to guard the nation against the evils of speculation. Recent pyrotechnics in the commodities and securities markets showed that the public has not entirely learned the lesson of 1929. It still cherishes the hope for easy profits on rising quotations. Senator Robinson is only one of many who believe that speculation may have to be made the subject of drastic legislation.

It is quite obviously in an effort to forestall such a possibility that the governors of the big exchange decided to require traders to put up at least 30 per cent of the debit balance in accounts having a debit balance of more than \$5000, and to put up at least 50 per cent in accounts having a debit balance of less than \$5000. Heretofore, it has been customary for the better houses to require a margin of 25 per cent of the debit balance. Moreover, marginal trading is prohibited in stocks selling below \$5 per share or bonds selling at less than 10 per cent of their face value.

DIDN'T WE LEARN ANYTHING THE LAST TIME

What will be the effect of the exchange's action? Its aim, to speak colloquially, is to keep out the grocery clerks, persons who are trying to make fortunes from shoestrings, and who regard the stock market as a roulette player regards Monte Carlo. We believe it will do so to a considerable extent. An enormous amount of trading has been done in recent years by persons who cannot afford it and who are grossly ignorant of what the stock market is all about. In addition, the new rules will place some small restriction on the speculative activities of the big traders.

In anticipating legislative action, the New York Stock Exchange is illustrating its jealousy of its liberty of action. It prefers to govern itself rather than be governed. It fears legislation which might destroy its role as a free market. No doubt, unless the new rules succeed, it will go farther toward curbing the gamblers, rather than invite compulsion.

SENATOR COUZENS' REFRESHING STATEMENT.
Mrs. James Couzens, wife of the United States Senator from Michigan, owns stock in two failed Detroit banks—the First National and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce. According to law, such stock is liable to assessment at 100 per cent of its par value. In the case of these two failures, however, as scores of other cases throughout the country, stockholders have taken legal action to prevent assessment. A court in Detroit has obliged by granting temporary injunction restraining collection of assessments.

Senator Couzens refuses to hide behind this decision. He has transmitted checks to the receivers of the two banks for \$30,423, in full payment of the assessments, saying: "The provisions of the law for public assessments are plainly stated. We both (Mr. Couzens and himself) believe that the moral obligation is plain and do not desire to avail ourselves of

any technical or other reasons for not paying the assessment." How refreshing is a statement of this kind! It presents the "scab millionaire," as Couzens called, again in the role of showing an example in decent citizenship.

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LEN SMALL AGAIN.

When Len Small retired to his acres of rhubarb, after the terrific beating Illinois gave him last November, the feeling was expressed that he was

body. Yet here he is back in the news. Not that the former Governor is in the public eye just now of his own desire. Far from it. This time it is because the State of Illinois has filed bills of complaint

The suit against Small, which originated in 1921, was settled out of court in 1927. After the Illinois Supreme Court ruled that the man from Kankakee would have to pay, the then Attorney-General, Oscar E. Carlson, agreed to a compromise which called for payment of \$650,000 by Small. This was approximately one-third of the amount which the State sought to recover, and incidentally, as stated, according to the agreement, the suit was dropped.

of funds raised by a levy against political appointees. Sterling's suit remained among the unfinished business of the Attorney-General's office last November, when Carlstrom saw fit to disact in advance of his departure from official life, an act which even Illinois Republican newspapers were criticised.

moving for restitution of the suits, Attorney-General Kerner does more than fulfill a campaign pledge. He opens the way for terminating them in the name of the public interest.

MARKING "CITY TOUR" ROUTES.
It would be a fine asset to the community if some

They would erect markers to guide visitors around the 59-mile tour of St. Louis and the suburbs depicted recently in the Post-Dispatch. This trip, following Kingshighway and its related boulevards in St. Louis and Lindbergh boulevard in the county, takes in many of the most interesting and attractive spots in the district, including some fine scenery and parks, factories, public places and other features. On a quick, convenient drive, there is no better combination.

This idea might be extended to include several other street frontages. By all means, there should be a loop around Forest Park, past Washington University and the adjacent district of fine suburban homes. Another trip should lead down Lindell boulevard and the street, through the downtown section and back to the newly widened Market street. There should be a route to Shaw's Garden; perhaps even one to South Side breweries and Carondelet, and one to the quaint North Side streets.

Spense of such an undertaking would be relatively small. Distinctive metal markers could be used, and as State highway signs are erected now. A different color should be chosen for each route. We call this to the attention of the city, the Chamber of Commerce, the Convention, Publicity and Tourist Bureau and the Automobile Club of Missouri.

Secretary of State Hull says the world economic

...ence was not a failure, but the 16-cylinder op-
... has not yet appeared to say it was a success.

Fish and Game in the Ozarks	Wages and Living Standards
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Wages and Living Standards

By Editorial Research Reports.

THE question has arisen whether the minimum wages for unskilled labor contemplated in codes under the Recovery Act are sufficient to allow an adequate living for the worker.

There are no recent authoritative estimates of the family income necessary to maintain a decent standard of living in the United States as a whole. The est

On the subject are now many years of experience. Indeed, many authorities question the possibility of making such estimates reliable on a national basis, because living costs vary too markedly between one section of the country and another, between a large city and a small town, even between racial

In 1929, the last previous year of prosperity, the average number of wage earners per year in the manufacturing establishments of the United States was 3,761, according to the biennial census of manufactures. The amount paid out during the year for wages by these establishments

ments was \$11,421,631,054. This gives an average wage return for 1929 in manufacturing of about \$1300, or \$25 a week.

If it be arbitrarily assumed that the average American manufacturing wage earner in 1929 earned enough, and only enough, to maintain an adequate standard of living for his family, some such requirement

35 a week in 1929 dollars might be arbi-
trarily set as the minimum for that pe-
riod. On the other hand, some students
of the social sciences maintain that even
in 1929 a considerable proportion of the
employed population was unable to main-
tain adequate living standards.

During the depression, many social agencies made estimates of the budget essential to maintain a family on the relief rolls at the subsistence level. Thus, in 1931, the New York Charity Organization Committee determined that \$25 a week was necessary for keeping a dependent family of five persons at the mere level of health and decency.

New York City. The Heller Committee at the University of California in 1933 estimated that \$1058 a year, or about \$20 a week, was the minimum relief standard for a family of an unemployed man, his wife and three children, aged 11, 6 and 3, in San Francisco in November, 1932.

might be termed mere subsistence budgets against adequate budgets necessary to keep up the purchasing power of the women. The Cincinnati League of Women Voters estimated that \$1412 a year, about 7 a week, was the minimum adequate income for a self-supporting working class family in Cincinnati.

January, 1932. The Heller Committee put the figure at \$1459, about \$28 a week, for a similar family in San Francisco in November, 1932. The Chicago Council of Social Agencies made it \$1500 a year, about \$28 a week, for a self-supporting wage-earner's family in Chicago in March, 1932.

... of street railway employees in San Francisco in 1931, found the median expenditure was about \$2080 a year, or \$40 a week. Food accounted for \$15 a week (33 per cent), clothing for \$6.50 a week (17 per cent), shelter and operation of the house \$6.75 a week (17 per cent). From \$1

2 a week went to each of the following: automobiles, savings, medical care, dep

By **DREW PEARSON** and **ROBERT S.**

used Americans living in the Azores—more than in any European area outside Paris and London. . . . The reason Gen. Machado is bucking against the mediation of Ambassador Sumner Welles in Cuba is because he sees that that gentleman really means business.

THE first man to greet Alexander Weddell after he took the oath as Ambassador to Argentina was James Drumm, manager of the National City Bank in Buenos Aires. Argentina owes the National City Bank, jointly with J. P. Morgan, about \$150,000,000.

... the other day

Other New York bankers, is out to kill the Securities Act. They have corralled some of the Brain Trustees in an attempt to sabotage the act through modifying its regulations, now being written. . . . What the bankers object to is the Securities Act, which they view as a threat to their power. . . .

... One of the members of the Dip Minister Zalduendo. In the capital coloring of his at Ecuador he is America's leading

P was just as surprised as it was elated over the enthusiastic response that greeted its recent \$500,000,000 long-term bond issue. . . . F. D. R. and his counsellors considered this indisputable evidence of public support and confidence. . . . Treasury Chiefs never had any

GEORGE A. RADFORD ESTATE
IS VALUED AT \$475,785
Largest Part of Personal Property
—\$278,641—Is in Stocks, Inven-
tory Shows.

The largest part of the estate—\$8,641—is in stocks, \$152,641 in his trading account with Paul Brown & Co. and \$21,067 in cash. The stock's include 3500 shares of American

In trust, a \$50,000 endowment fund to the Radford School for Girls, El Paso, Tex.; \$35,000 endowment to Central College, Fayette, Mo.; \$10,000 endowment to St. John's Methodist Church, and \$10,000 endowment to the Children's Home Society, 4455 Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. Radford was a daughter of the late Paul Brown, tobacco manufacturer. The Radfords resided at Hawthorne avenue, Webster

3 CITIES WILL COMPETE TODAY IN "WIRE" MEET

No Sale.
The last end of the fifth annual Midwest Playground radio track and field meet, in which 13 cities throughout the Middle West are competing, will be run off this afternoon at 2 o'clock on the field of the Public Schools Stadium, Kingshighway and St. Louis avenue. As in the past, St. Louis will be represented in the meet by the public school playgrounds. The conduct of the meet this season is in the hands of Rodoway H. Aben, supervisor of recreation for the local Board of Education, and the teams are again hosts to the other competing cities. There is no admission charge to any of the events at the Stadium.

According to the plan of the competition, the best time and distance made by each city in the 13 events comprising the meet, will be wired to St. Louis this afternoon. The marks will be compared and the winners announced on the basis of comparative scores. The results of the meet will then be announced over local radio stations, with KWK and KMOX carrying the local broadcast at 9:30 this evening, and KSD and WIL at 10 p. m.

To the winning city will go the local trophy, donated by the local organization.

The 13 events comprising the meet include 60-yard dash, basketball throw, high jump, broad jump and 360-yard relay for junior boys; 100-yard dash, basketball throw, high jump, broad jump and 450-yard relay for intermediate boys; and basketball throw, 50-yard dash and 360-yard relay for junior girls. A feature of the meet is the officiating of a number of prominent local athletes, including Paddy Fitzgerald, Bob Leacock, Charles Nelson, Clarence Henry and Bob Priest.

What, No Code!
We understand that some of the disgruntled members of the National League are thinking of calling the attention of the NRA to Dizzy Dean's activities in the strike zone.

The farther the season goes, the more it looks as if the President will not have to leave home to pitch the first ball in the world series.

Fred Hunter, coach of the Phillies, was notified that he was at liberty to go and hunt a new job. House cleaning usually starts in the cellar.

The 1933 Hole-in-One tournament will start Aug. 14 at the Salisbury Country Club, L. I.

When "trying" for a hole-in-one, the records show it can't be done.

The zero hour finally struck for the disgruntled. They were white-washed the other day by "Lefty" Grove for the first time since Aug. 2, 1931.

When Babe Ruth set the home record for one season at 60, he didn't know how tough he was making it for himself. He probably will never equal it.

On the other hand, he made it equally tough for the other boys. And the screened right field fences won't help any, either.

"Dempsy, Baer Are Barred by N. B. A."
The question is, how do they stand with the NRA?

Starting pitchers are all right but the club that brings home the bacon paying quantities is the one with the bursters that finish the game. And they are getting to be rare birds.

COLUMBUS REDBIRDS
DEFEAT MILWAUKEE BEFORE 16,000 CROWD
By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—While the Columbus Red Birds please home fans by their progress toward a place in the American Association playoffs, the fans please the club management by creating brisk activity at the stadium.

Last night, as the birds thumped Milwaukee, 6 to 3, for the third straight victory in the series, 16,000 customers looked on. Other crowds have been almost as good since the birds started their drive.

TWO GAMES IN SOCCER
TOURNAMENT TOMORROW
Two games will be played tomorrow afternoon in the German Sport Club soccer tournament, on the club grounds on Lemay Ferry road at the Meramec River. The scheduled calls for Spanish Club vs. Hartmanns, 4 p. m.; Slattery's German II at 5 p. m.

After one Sunday's play, the German II club and St. Matthews are the favorites for the lead, the Geyers and German I club trailing. However, the race for the "most sedentary" club trophy, the Geyer team leads. There are seven teams in the tournament.

SOUTH DAKOTA HOUSE
PASSES PARI-MUTUEL BILL
By the Associated Press.
PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 5.—The South Dakota House of Representatives, in special session, yesterday approved, 69 to 23, a bill to legalize pari-mutuel betting on horse racing in this state. Twelve per cent of the money wagered would be turned over to the State for relief purposes. The measure now goes to the Senate.

ENTERTAINMENT AND SELECTIONS

At Hamilton.
First race, \$700 claiming, Ontario colts and geldings, five and one-half furlongs.
1—Buckley, 108
2—Urban, 108
3—Buckley, 108
4—Urban, 108
5—Buckley, 108
6—Urban, 108
7—Buckley, 108
8—Urban, 108
9—Buckley, 108
10—Urban, 108
11—Buckley, 108
12—Urban, 108
13—Buckley, 108
14—Urban, 108
15—Buckley, 108
16—Urban, 108
17—Buckley, 108
18—Urban, 108
19—Buckley, 108
20—Urban, 108
21—Buckley, 108
22—Urban, 108
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25—Buckley, 108
26—Urban, 108
27—Buckley, 108
28—Urban, 108
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IF YOU ASK **MY OPINION**
by MARTHA CARR

by MARTHA CARR

Dear Martha Carr:
AM writing you in the interest
of a group of farm women, who

Letters intended for this
union must be addressed
Martha Carr

I have decided to give a luncheon August. Each guest expects to contribute something. Our aim is to do as many things we produce as possible, and to have it as attractive as possible. We would be grateful, if you will let us have suggestions you can or tell us where we can get these suggestions. Thanking you in advance, I am, N. T. P.

If you can manage to have this screen out of doors or at least a screened-in porch, instead of a dining room, you will find it add much to the pleasure as well as the comfort of the guests. It seems like

A few weeks later he came and said he was sorry when they say "quits" and then turn around and love me, is their love as sincere as they pretend? Another thing always doubts my word, no what I tell him. I have told him the truth. What do about this? WONDERS

I think the young man is conceited and sulky. And, if he has no sense of humor afraid you are in for a dull day. Why should he expect you to run when he gets real? You are just right. I think I should let the young fellow over his pants before I let him come back.

in the country without fried
ken, and that might be the only
dish. Your vegetables, peas,
rots, string beans, tomatoes (or
other combinations) might easily
combined after they are cooked
chilled into an excellent salad,
either mayonnaise or French
dressing. Then you could have
swiches of different kinds, ham,

very thin, with rye bread; milder cake (cottage cheese) so good to have in the country, can be made with bits of pineapple. If I prefer to use some of your own dried, preserved gooseberries, currants, or small sweet preserved tomatoes, instead of the apple, it would be just as good. I like a white bread.

I am a girl 18 years old, completed two years of university and I do not know what to do myself. I seem to lack talent. I look at the ads in the paper every day, but just put off reading for something to do.

I am fairly attractive, darkly, and yet do not seem to do much. Can you suggest an ad?

Dear Mrs. Carr:

WONDER if you would send me your article on "Popularity." And please tell me how to reach you. I am 17 and weigh 188 lbs.

And I am so tired of these boys, who think so much of selves and who are so awfully excited. I will appreciate much if you will help me.

supply these then I shall be
to send both the "Popularity"
and the one on reducing.
You do not say how tall you are,
at any height, at your age, 168
pounds be at least 26 pounds too
much to weigh.

• • •

Dear Mrs. Carr:

HAVE a daughter 21 years old, who, when I get after her for staying out late at night and being out so much, goes over to a friend's and stays all night. I talk over there and talked to this woman, but she told me to go and mind my own business. She says I am always crabbing. My husband sides with them. I told her

that I only want to look after my
daughter so that nothing happens
to her. She is young and has to
be a lot about men.
When my husband got out of
work, I went to work in a restaur-
ant to give my girls a good school-
ing. And I started to work young,
to help my mother, and would give
myself to the work.

Is there anything I can do to keep this woman and my husband from letting my girl stay there all night? There are other young people, too.

PUZZLED.

Perhaps the woman is not as harmful to your daughter as you think but certainly she should not

21, and of age, and so you can only appeal to her moral principles

and filial obedience now. You and your husband should, of course, like the stand together. Divided authority in a household only makes trouble. Try talking to him—perhaps you can make him understand our fears for your daughter.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
HAVE

been going with a boy
for some time and still can't un-
derstand him. Sometimes I
think he cares for me, then again
when he says he loves me and

Elsie Robinson On Love
The Sims System in Bridge

LISTEN, WORLD!

by Elsie Robinson

What's Your Love Worth?

YOU love—
And it never occurs to you
to doubt the value of that love
does it? You're willing to admit
that everything else in your life
may be doubtful.
You may be weak and stupid—
a drifter, a quitter, a common
creek—but when it comes to love,
you are sure that you're 100
percent.

For love is always 100 per-
cent, isn't it? The greatest thing on
earth. No matter how many
faults you may have, love is still
the greatest thing on earth. For
love is really something outside
yourself; something that just hap-
pens; happens to everybody alike.

Therefore, however you may rate
it in other ways, when it comes to
loving, you can step right along
with the bravest and the best.

So then, if somebody doesn't ap-
preciate your love you feel terribly
hurt, don't you? Hurt. Disap-
pointed. Worse than that—resent-
ful, as if you'd been cheated.

And haven't you a right to feel
that way? Didn't you offer the
most beautiful thing on earth? And
did not that very offer establish
your right to be loved in return?

Or, if they couldn't love you in
return, shouldn't they have ap-
preciated your offering at least, and
been grateful?

Is that the way you feel about
love? Probably. That's the way
most of us feel about love. It is
the romantic tradition of love,
which we're taught from the mo-
ment we eat our first candy heart.

But it's all wrong. And you
don't have to say my word for it. Just
stick around, and Life will teach
you the truth!

Love isn't something that "just
happens." It is something born of
our deepest dreams, built by our
dearest wishes.

Love isn't "detached from the
rest of our lives." Love is a part
of our lives—and as good or as bad
as the rest of our acts.

Love isn't always "the greatest
thing on earth." It is as great as
the love of the heart from which it
springs. Your love is as clean—and
only as clean—as the rest of your
character; as brave, as wise, as
generous, as loyal. Like water, love
can rise higher than the clouds.

And the source of most love is
mighty love!

"But that isn't so!" you cry.
"When we love people, we forget
our selfishness and cowardice. We
want to do things for them; take
chances for them."

Yes, indeed. But for that new desire
you, or may not, be born of noble
impulse. Love may be the expres-
sion of a great devotion—OR OF A
GREAT EGOTISM! Love may
merely want to serve—or it may
merely desire to SHOW OFF!

The word "love," like the word
"charity," is a play of cussed-
ness. We love because we're afraid
to face life alone—because we want
to be bossed—because we're
lazy—because we want a steady at-
tention—because we're restless, and
want to try something new—because
we're weary, and want to try
something safe—because we've had
a favorite dream picture, and think
we've found the original.

All these different reasons lie be-
hind our matings. Yet for them all
we have but one name—LOVE.

Rarely, rarely, does the heart go
out in an honest search for com-
pensation—in honest respect and
affection for another's life—in honest
desire to give as much as it gets.

Perhaps you're not successful at
love. Is that, maybe, why? Are
you kidding yourself into thinking
you're offering someone a Priceless
Privilege—WHEN IN REALITY,
IT'S A PLAIN PAIN-IN-THE-
NECK?

Think it over!
(Copyright, 1933.)

On Your Vacation
Why Not Have the
POST-DISPATCH
Mailed to You?

Phone MA in 1111
or use the subscription order
below.

Please mail the Post-Dispatch:
Daily and Sunday
Daily only (Monday only)
(Check which)

Beginning (Date)
Until (Date)
Name (Name)
Address (Address)
City (City) State (State)

Bill me at the following address
Name (Name)
Address (Address)
City (City) State (State)

Never "Miss" an
except the two
theirs "nice"
last name is
the same as
who issue the
invitation were
groom was
and Mrs. Otter's
would be let-
le in "form"
ited merely in
the bride is not

1933.)

New Things in the Stores
Evening Tale for Children

IF YOU ASK MY OPINION

by MARTHA CARR

Dear Martha Carr:

AM writing you in the interest
of a group of farm women, who
have decided to give a luncheon
August. Each guest expects to
contribute something. Our aim is
to do as many things we produce
as possible, and to have it as at-
tractive as possible. We would be
grateful, if you will let us have
your suggestions you can or tell us
where we can get these suggestions.
Thanking you in advance, I am,
respectfully yours, N. T. P.

If you can manage to have this
luncheon out of doors or at least
in a screened-in porch, instead of
in a dining room, you will find it
will add much to the pleasure as
well as the comfort of the guests.
In order to make it seem like a
real out-of-doors, you will use
many large jars that hold water or
set earth, and bring in from the
woods wild vines and large boughs
and I hope you have some places
to hang cloth, of course you can use
the white, but the colored linens
even the old-fashioned checked
ones are very smart for such an oc-
casion, especially if you wish to
use the whole thing an air of old-
fashioned country comfort.

In August, usually golden rod is
in flower, and the colored green
and gold, white dishes and gold
and ought to make a happy com-
pensation. You could even use the
peppery cloth and napkins in
green.

One could hardly imagine such a
luncheon in the country without fried
chicken, and that might be the only
dish. Your vegetables, peas,
carrots, string beans, tomatoes (or
other combinations) might easily
be combined after the usual way
of eating in the country, and with
either mayonnaise or French
dressing. Then you could have
sandwiches of different kinds, ham,
very thin, with rye bread;
chicken-kraut (cottage cheese) and
potatoes, and some small cakes or
cookies. You could have a small
pie with bits of pineapple. If
you prefer to use some of your own
fruit, preserved gooseberries,
hawberries, or small sweet
potatoes, tomatoes, etc., would
be just as good.

Ice cream is always in order,
made with whatever fruit happens
to be in season in your neighbor-
hood. Some women would like
to have the coffee either with or
after the luncheon.

You can send to town for little
paper baskets in white or
yellow and use these for nuts and
other things. They will be
lovely. And there is no deny-
ing, everybody likes to take them
home.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

WONDER if you would send me
your article on "Popularity."
And please tell me how to re-
ceive any name or address. I
am 17 years old and weigh 158
pounds. I will be waiting anxiously
for your answer. ANXIOUS.

Even with a stamp in my hand,
I cannot comply with your request
—that I have any special prej-
udice against you—but because
I am not a name or address. If
it were it would be a good idea
to supply these then I shall be
able to send both the "Popularity"
and the one on reducing.

You do not say how tall you are,
at any height, at your age, 158
pounds, at least 25 pounds too
much to weigh.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

HAVE a daughter 21 years old,
who, when I get after her for
staying out late at night and
going out so much, goes over to a
friend's and stays all night. I
don't like her to do that, and I
don't like her to be with a
man, but she told me to go and
live with my own business. She says
she always crabbies. My hus-
band sides with them. I told her
I only want to look after my
daughter, but that nothing has to
do with a lot about men.

When my husband got out of
work, I went to work in a restau-
rant to give my girls a good school-
ing. I started to work young,
and I help my mother, and would give
anything in the world to have her
now. Is there anything I can do
to keep this woman and my hus-
band from letting my girl stay there
all night? There are other young
people, too. PUZZLED.

Perhaps the woman is not as
kind to your daughter as you
think, but certainly she should not
be in her defying and disre-
specting your wishes. If you have
not maintained fairly good dis-
cipline, it is hard to govern them
now. They are older. Your daughter
is 21, and of age, and so you can
appeal to her good principle
and filial obedience now. You and
your husband should, of course,
stand together. Divided
authority in a household only makes
trouble. Try talking to him—per-
haps you can make him understand
your fears for your daughter.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

AM going with a boy I've gone
with for a year and a half. He
has a good reputation, neither
smokes nor drinks, and hasn't gone
with any other girl since he started
going with me. He is always kind
and considerate, and I think a lot
of him. But—

I am one of three children. I
have been carefully reared, provided
with the best books and magazines
and taught to appreciate good lit-
erature. I have had a musical edu-
cation, too.

This boy had two brothers and
a sister. His people are not ig-
norant, but they just somehow miss
the better things, the really finer
things, and he does not care for
the best things in the name of
education. And he seems to think
he has all he needs. I have tried
to interest him but he doesn't re-
spond.

The question is, will his kind,
thoughtful attention and his love
indifference to education make me
feel? I think he is the type who
will make a good husband, provide
his wife with home, children, and
all the things a woman really needs.
Life has been good for him. Some-
times he cares for his answer.
When he says he loves me and

Letters intended for this col-
umn must be addressed to
Martha Carr at the St. Louis
Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will
answer all questions of general
interest but, of course, cannot
give advice on matters of a
purely legal or medical nature.
Those who do not care to have
their letters published may en-
close an addressed and stamped
envelope for personal reply.

there is no other girl, I don't think
he cares much.

It seems he cannot take a joke.
I was just teasing him about not
loving me when he got angry
and said it was quite all right
as I cared for him, I said, "All
right."

A few weeks later he came to
me and said he was sorry. But
when they say "quite" once to me
and then turn around and say they
love me, is their love as sincere as
they pretend? Another thing—he
always doubts my word, no matter
what I tell him. I have always
told him the truth. What can I
do about this? WONDERING.

I think the young man is both
conceited and sulky. And, dear me,
if he has no sense of humor, I am
afraid you are in for a dull time.
Why should he expect you to come
running when he gets ready to
beckon? You are just right. I
think I should let the young man
get well over his pouts before I al-
lowed him to come back.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

HAVE been chosen leader of
the Girl Scouts for the coming
year and would be glad if you
would tell me where I could secure
some information along that line
of work. I live in a small place.
L. T.

Write to the National Headquar-
ters, Girl Scouts, Inc. Miss Jose-
phine Schain, National Director,
570 Lexington av., New York City.

Dear Mrs. Carr:

REALLY never expected to call
for advice, but I need it badly
and hope you will kindly oblige.
I am a girl 18 years old, have
completed two years of university,
and am now in the country, but I
would tell me where I could secure
some information along that line
of work. I live in a small place.
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SATURDAY,
AUGUST 5, 1933.

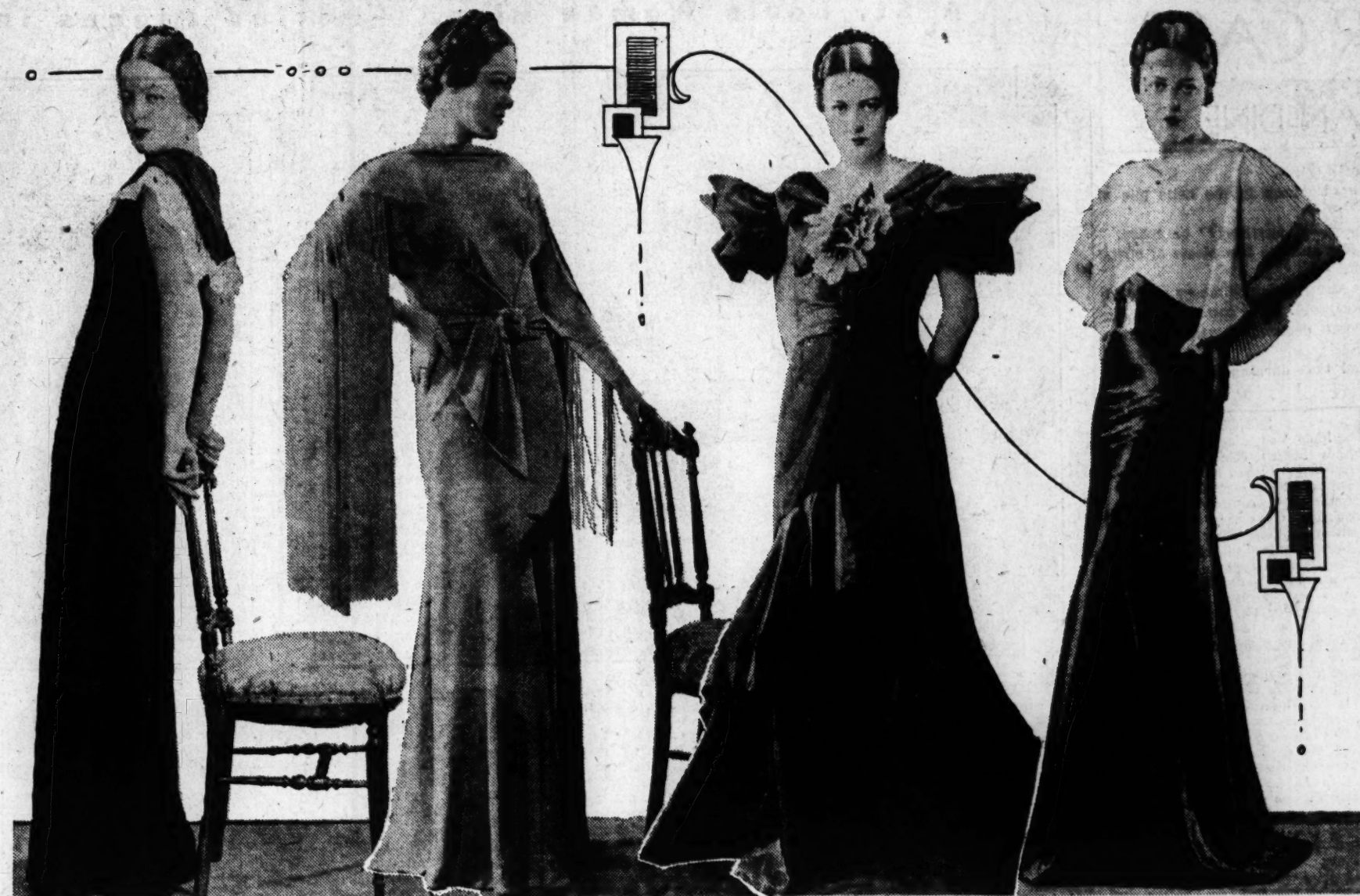
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PAGE 30

DAILY MAGAZINE

Autumn Modes in Frocks
Suggestions From Martha Carr

Among the New Autumn Modes in Gowns



The sailor collar for evening is feminized
with a border of Venice lace in this gown.
The very high draped neckline at the front
is described as the "twirl" neckline.

Frings is effectively used on
this gown which is designed of
sapphire crepe jabah.

The rustle of taffeta is heard once more.
This black taffeta gown has many points in
its favor, on sleeves as well as on the double
skirt flounces which mount at the front.

An "after five" frock this gown has the
horizontal tucks of its beige bodice re-
leased in pleats to form sleeves. The skirt
is of black satin and striking use is made
of contrast.

SEEN IN THE STORES

By SYLVIA

WITH a season of elegance
about to descend upon us,
and yet do not seem to date very
soon, if we are to have them in
accord with all of the satins, vel-
vets, laces and other evidences of
exclusive fashions. Pearls are
looming important in the autumn
style card, but don't let that alarm
you. Not all of us can wear the
genuine article but we can create
an impression of elegance by some
very good imitation. The bubble
pearls, for example, are doing their
best to stand the season with glam-
our. And since most of them are
quite large, we take them for what
they are. Chokers, longer neck-
laces, rings, earrings and pins
are included in most worth-while
collections.

A velvet hat is a sign that you
are familiar with the new au-
tumn fashion. And if it has a
point to its crown so much the
better. Narrow-brimmed models of
black velvet are new and differ-
ent. Sometimes the crown points
upward in several places, but one
hat that will be becoming to many
has a single peak. For all this ad-
ded depth the crown is shallow and
an elastic band that goes under the
hair is something more than a ges-
ture.

Paris is talking in loud accents
about feathers, so it is not sur-
prising to see a few of them flying
around St. Louis. And if it has a
date. The be-plummed hat is some-
thing to come later, but now you
can get a snappy little velvet tur-
ban with a white cord feather on
it. And with black and white so
fashionable at the moment, such a
hat will have a busy season.

The ball and chain combination
has become a feminine gadget. Its
latest interpretation considers the
importance of gold in the present
state of affairs—whether fashion
or finance. This precious metal ap-
pears in its most shiny state for
a ball and chain necklace to be
worn as tight as possible around
the throat.

The fad of matching gloves and
scarves which started in the spring-
time and has increased its mo-
mentum through the summer, con-
tinues into the autumn. And the

girl who thought she was having
fun thinking up nifty ensembles for
summer costumes will get gleeful
about the things she can do this
fall. The way she can camouflage
one single outfit will be nobody's
business but her own. Suede-like
fabrics, satins and crepes are the
sort she'll use most effectively. Pat-
terns for both gloves and scarves
are available at the pattern coun-
ters.

The drawing type of neckline
won't give up its popularity. But if
you decide it isn't sufficiently be-
coming for an everyday appearance
you can cover it up with a dashing
scarf. Among the new fall frocks
is one of sheer wool with this type
of neckline. Shoulders are widened
by tab-like pieces which drop in-
stead of taking an upish air. A
scarf of polka-dotted taffeta ac-
companies this dress and is worn
tied in a bow under-the-chin bow.

Neckwear assumes a dignified ap-
pearance due to the presence of
elaborate jabots. You will see some
of these jabot collars of linen, some
of satin and some of net and lace.
The collar part usually fastens rather
enigmatically about the neck after the
manner of the jabots of 15 years
ago. An occasional stock type of
collar also is seen.

Jersey is one of the practical fab-
rics that always seems to stay in
vogue no matter what queer turn
fashions generally may take. Heat-
er brown jersey, for example, is in-
troduced in an autumn sports frock
of the one-piece type. A series of
narrow epaulettes gives the desired
attention to shoulders. Collar and
cuffs are of yarn in a medley of
bright colors.

The suit with long jacket has
so many advantages of sheer utility
over the shorter coat, that the de-
signers can't ignore it. Tweed is a
fabric to be considered for suits of
this style and for fur trim-
ming is used more often than it is
neglected. Among the jaunty tweed
suits is one of the very popular me-
dium gray. The coat has cuffs of
gray fur while a scarf collar de-
void of fur is held in place by metal-
lic rings.

about the only "sure thing" in
marriage. And sometimes this
works to perfection, where a set
taste in common will fail to make
harmony.

I think the fact that the young
man is "always kind and consid-
erate" and has the disposition to
want to make you happy, is pretty
comforting; because, when he is
constantly in the atmosphere of
culture and still has this desire to
be kind, it is not actually rough and
unpleasant.

Suppose you find a boy, whose
mind is more like your own, and
ask him if this alone, would make
you happy, without the other love-
able qualities? You might miss the
warmth of companionship and
tenderness—don't you think?

PARENTS

Confidential Talks With
Mothers and Fathers.

By Mrs. Brooke P. Church

Outside Influence Needed

THE relation of the child to his
parents and to his brothers and
sisters involves his deepest wis-
doms, loves, hates, fears and jealousies.
Whatever happens within this
group is peculiarly potent in its ef-
fects upon his character, upon his
evaluation of himself. For this rea-
son, good influences in family life
are so very good, and bad ones,
so very bad.

The child, standing within the
family group, is like a tree rooted
in a spot upon which the sun and
rain always pour down from a par-
ticular direction, and the cruellest
winds blow always from the same
quarter. The child's life is com-
pete, always with the same advan-
tage, for space and light and nour-
ishment.

The tree grows either dwarfed
and twisted or shapely and tall ac-
cordingly as these conditions are
favorable or unfavorable. The child
is no exception. The child's life is
shaped by the family group in the
same way. The child's life is shaped
by the family group in the same way.
The child's life is shaped by the family group in the same way.

Few families provide within
themselves just the right propor-
tions of love, approval, correction
and stimulus. Few are as free as
they ought to be from disharmonies,
destructive rivalries and criticisms.

The child's experience needs the
correction of early influences from
without, influences which represent
realistic social attitudes, uncolored
by intense emotions.

Potato-Onion Soup

Two and one-half cups cooked po-
tatoes, one quart of milk, one onion,
three tablespoons butter or other
fat, two tablespoons flour, one and
one-half teaspoons salt, few grains
pepper.

Melt fat, cook finely chopped
onions in fat. Remove cooked
onions. Add flour and salt to fat,
mix well, add milk. Heat slowly
over fire with constant stirring
in a double boiler. When the mix-
ture is hot add potatoes which
have been mashed or strained and
cooked onions. Stir vigorously or
whip before serving. Onions may
be cut fine, and cooked in milk.
Many prefer that to cooking in fat.

Browned Beef Hash

Two cups cooked beef, chopped,
three cups cold chopped boiled po-
tatoes, salt, pepper, milk.
Cooked beef and potatoes. Season
and moisten with milk, put in a
hot frying pan with a little fat,
stir until well mixed, spread even-
ly, then place over low heat where
it may brown slowly underneath
(40 to 45 minutes). Turn and fold
on a hot platter.

News for STAMP Collectors

STAMPS are to have a part in
the observance of the tenth an-
niversary of the Constitution of
the Soviet Union of Russia.

To be known as "SOVIET COIN-
STAMPS," the "tenth anni-
versary Constitution
stamps," will consist of
eight stamps,
ranging in value
from 1 kopeck to
44 kopecks.

The 1k will bear the state emblem
of the U. S. S. R., while each of the
others will be devoted to one of the
seven republics that make up the
Soviet Union, a map of the particu-
lar section of the country being im-
posed on a flag background. All the
stamps are in three colors except the
1k, which is executed in four.

Rumanian Commemorative.

Another commemorative issue has
just appeared from the Balkan
country of Rumania. It comprises
four stamps and marks the centen-
nary of the incorporation in Wal-
lachia of the old Roman city of
T-Sevarin. Wallachia became the
kingdom of Rumania.

The 25-bani is gray green, the 50-
bani dull blue, the 1-leu black
brown and the 2-leu blue black.
Each depicts a scene, either mod-
ern or historical, of the famous
city.

Foreign Price Drops.

A generally lower listing of the
value of foreign stamps in keeping
with the price trend of the past
year is indicated in the advance
proofs of the new standard catalog
to be issued Sept. 18. Approximate-
ly 108,000 stamps are included in
the catalog, say its editors, John
N. Luff and Hugh M. Clark, an in-
crease of 3000 over last year.

What's Happening.

Those who know that, while
the collecting of stamps having a
value of \$5 or more, due to their
rarity or otherwise, has shown a
decrease in the past year or so,
there has been a definite jump in
the number of collectors. The new
ones seem to pay more attention
to packets and to stamps which can
be obtained at little outlay.

Both Honduras and San Salvador
are preparing issues to commemo-
rate the 44th anniversary of the
sailing of Christopher Columbus
from Palos.

A new issue of 8000 75-cent air-
mail stamps, surcharged \$450, was
put out by Newfoundland for the
carrying of mail back to Italy by
the Balbo trans-Atlantic expedi-
tion.

granted one request for a com-
memorative stamp and refused an-
other. The commemorative stamp
will be of the 5-cent denomination
and will commemorate the one hun-
dred and fiftieth anniversary of the
admission to American citizenship
of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. The
General was a Polish patriot of
Revolutionary War fame and was
granted American citizenship by a
special act of Congress. The new
stamp was first announced by
Postmaster-General Farley in a
telegram to John Romanowski,
president of the Polish National
Alliance of America, at his Chicago
headquarters. These Kosciuszko
stamps will be placed on sale at
Chicago, Detroit and Boston on
Oct. 18, where the usual first-day
covers will be handled. Other post-
office throughout the country will
place them on sale the following
day.

The vetoed proposal was that for
the issuance of a special stamp to
commemorate the settlement of
Westchester County, New York, 250
years ago. The reason for the veto
was that the Bureau of Engraving
and Printing at the present time is
swamped with work, turning out
2-cent stamps now used on letters
for delivery in cities.

Stamp Collectors
Design Stamps

James A. Farley may be Postmas-
ter-General but he is not allowed
to say much about stamps. The
power

THE KENNEL MURDER CASE

By S. S. VANDINE

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

MARKHAM looked from the needle back to the little pile of string, and then at Vance.

"Well, what does that mean—if anything?" he asked.

Vance slowly picked up the needle and the two pieces of string and put them in his own coat pocket.

"It means deviltry, Markham. And it means that we are dealing with a shrewd, subtle and tricky brain. The technique of this crime had been thought out to several decimal points—and then everything went wrong."

"But what about the string and that darned needle?" interrupted Markham.

"That was where the plot went wrong."

"But who used this string and needle? And for what purpose?"

"If I knew who used them, I'd have an important key to the entire situation."

"You think there's a possibility that Brisbane killed Archer?"

"My word, no!" Vance spoke wearily but with emphasis. "I doubt if Brisbane even returned to the house until Archer was dead."

"You believe the same person killed both Brisbane and Archer?"

Vance nodded, but the puzzled frown did not leave his face.

"Undoubtedly. The technique of both murders was the same, and the same weapon was used in both killings."

"But," argued Markham, "the dagger was found in Archer's bolted bedroom."

"That's another incredible complication," Vance returned. "Really, you know, the dagger should have been here in the library."

"Here?" Markham uttered the word with astonishment. "But why in the library? Neither man was killed here."

"I wonder..." Vance leaned over the table, deep in thought. "It would have been the logical place... and yet neither body was found here..."

WHY was this room the logical place? Markham asked sharply.

"Because of this substituted vase of blue and white porcelain with the blood on it—"

He stopped abruptly and his eyes drifted into space.

"That blood-stained vase, 'Ting yao'..."

"Ah! What happened after that vase was broken?"

"What would the stabber have done then? He was hiding something, Markham..."

Vance looked about the room. "That's it; he was hiding something!"

"Twice he hid it... and then something unexpected happened—something startling and upsetting. The corpse should have been here in the library, d'ye see; and therefore the dagger had to be here."

He walked to the mantelpiece and stood before a large blue-green vase.

"A beautiful example of Teul se," he said, running his fingers over the glaze.

He put his finger in the neck. "Too small," he commented, and moved to another vase—a bottle-shaped, dark-stained specimen—at the further end of the mantel.

"One of the most perfect examples of Lang yao I've ever seen—ox-blood, or sang de bouef, as we call it."

He set it back on its standard, and strolled to a cabinet against the west wall. On it stood a vase of brilliant black.

"Mirror-black," Markham said, touching it delicately. "And one of the rarest varieties—note the golden speckles floating in the glaze."

Markham and Heath were watching Vance closely. Both of them knew that he was not talking at random, but that, beneath his apparently aimless chatter about Chinese ceramics, there lurked some definite and serious purpose.

VANCE set the K'ang Hsi mirror-black vase back on the cabinet, and let his eyes run over the other ceramic specimens in the room.

He searched to see if there were for some particular type of vase, for he would hesitate here and there, shake his head as if in rejection, and pass on to other pieces. At last he completed his rounds and halted.

"I'm afraid my theory is a mere broken reed," he sighed.

"Certainly haven't been leaning on it," retorted Markham.

"Neither have I, for that matter," said Vance a little sadly. "But it furnished a starting-point to reason from—provided, of course, I could verify it."

He came back slowly toward the center of the room where they were grouped about the davenport and the circular table. As he reached the end of the library table, he halted and looked down at a small low table on which stood a cornucopia-shaped white vase. A set of bowls piled high on the end of the table almost obscured the vase. Vance approached it.

"That's dashed interesting," he murmured. "A place of later Ting vase—from the Yung Cheng era, I should say."

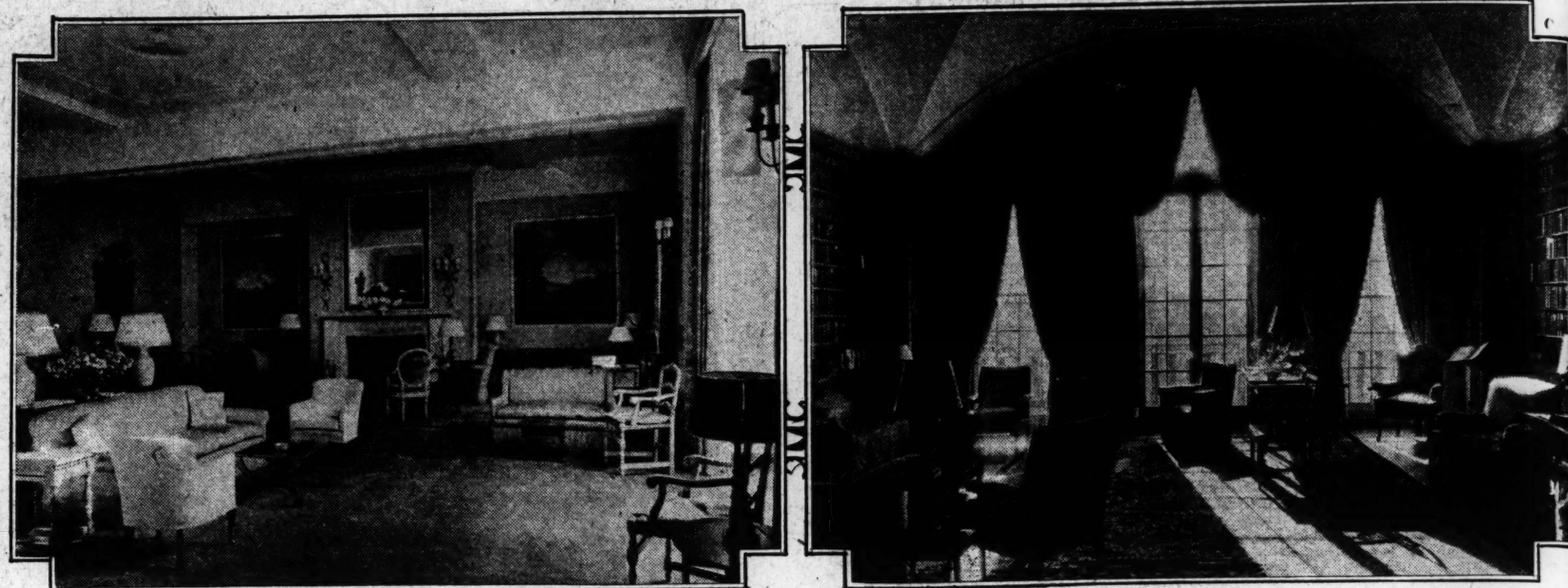
He picked up the vase and began inspecting it.

"A rather thick blaucut, and decorated in relief: copied from an ancient bronze."

As he talked he moved toward the window and held the vase to the light in such a manner that he

The HARMONIOUS INTERIOR of a WOMAN'S CLUB

A St. Louis Woman Blends Period Pieces in the Modern Manner



The inviting reception room off the foyer of the Cosmopolitan Club.

By JOSEPHINE WALTER.

IN ST. LOUIS Mrs. Eleanor McMillan is well known, both socially and for her creation of miniature rooms which were on display here a short time ago. In New York, she has recently completed the notable decoration of the Cosmopolitan Club, one of the smartest women's clubs there. This club has been done in a modernized classical manner, a style which Mrs. McMillan has consistently fostered and for which she has become justly famous. Through-out the club, traditional furnishings have been handled in a colorful manner, from a modern point of view and yet done so subtly that the eye is not aware of the "period" pieces and the modern colors and fabrics harmonize perfectly.

The circular entrance hall, with its stunning color combinations is one of the most striking rooms in the place and serves as a fitting introduction to the rest of the club. The floor is of black and white marble, and the two semi-circular staircases, with black and gold iron railings, stand out against the dead white walls. The coffered ceiling of deep egg plant, almost black in effect, has a center design in white from which hangs a copy of an antique Russian chandelier. Under the stairs have been placed brilliant red benches covered in white leather, especially designed to harmonize with the couch placed in a niche at the back which is an authentic piece originally made for one of Napoleon's stiers.

To one side of this foyer is a tiny reception room, which has been skillfully furnished with well scaled pieces to increase the size of the room. Delicate chairs of eighteenth century English and French design upholstered in either cinnamon brown satin or green leather, set out against the wall pinky beige walls. Other items of interest in this room are the rug of brown with beige medallions which is a modern copy of an old French design, and the unusual Empire screen.

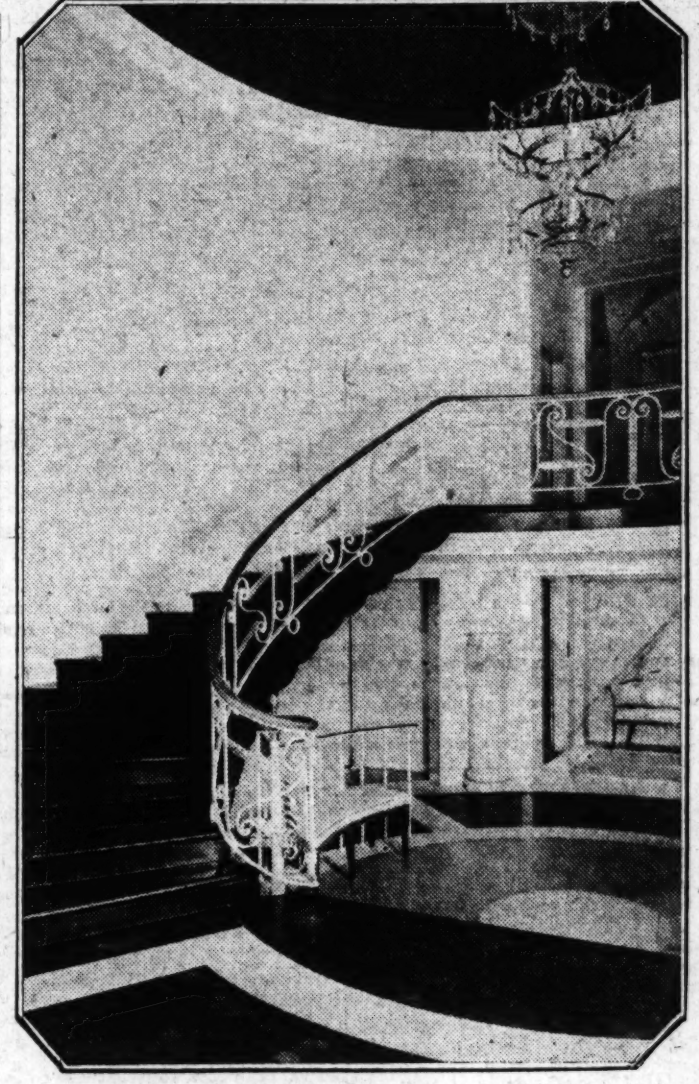
The library of this club is done in a more subdued manner than the other rooms, with only faint touches of the classic spirit incorporated. Here walls of rich rubber-tinted wood have a stenciled design of gold leaves to add a decorative touch while the floor of dark and light brown inlaid cork is covered by an Oriental rug. It is from this rug that the other colors of the room have been taken; the soft yellow of the bourette hangings, the copper colored rug silk fabric woven on many of the chairs and the

Training the Young Appetite.

If the struggle to teach the child to enjoy the vegetables that are so good for him has become monotonous, take a day off by making a clear soup, including all the nourishing vegetables until the last minute when they are strained out of the picture. All children enjoy clear chicken or beef broth and there is no end to the nutriment that may be added during the cooking.

Plenty of Fat.

The success of frying articles dipped egg and cracker almost always depends upon having plenty of fat in the pan, and that very hot. In hotels, the fat is so deep that there is no need to turn the article brown on all sides. After cooking the remaining fat may be strained into a glass jar and kept for future use, so it really is not as extravagant as it sounds.



The entrance hall with its unusual color combinations, showing one of the two circular staircases.

BEHIND THE MY SCREENS Beauty Hint

By ROBBIN COONS

By DOROTHY LIBAIRE

(Screen Actress.)

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 4.

CUTTING room bits:

It's such a simple matter to create a story for the Marx boys it's a wonder anybody bothers. It's a simple matter to create a story for the Marx boys it's a wonder anybody bothers.

Skeptics who like sense in film fare perhaps have wondered whether anybody has bothered. The usual answer to such questions is that somebody has been deeply concerned, that so much nonsense doesn't just happen.

Wrong again. That seems to be the secret of it all—it does just happen. They sit around, four Marxes, a director, half a dozen writers, a speedy secretary, and they talk. Now, of course, there are five Marxes, since Gummo came West to manage his brothers. Gummo used to be in the act, but reformed.

THE family and professional cleavage is occasioned by the acute need for a new story idea. It's amazing how big ideas spring from casual remarks. For instance, somebody in the conference once said, "We ought to be able to do something funny about gangsters."

"Duck Soup," current delirium, is blamed on Groucho's chance observation that there ought to be something funny about a dictator. They all went on from there.

"We could have a war," said Chico. "Sure," Harpo agreed. "The dictator is a munitions salesman on the side," Zeppo contributed. "There are lots of gags about spies."

And it all went on and on...

TWO actors wanted to get away from it all for a week-end, sought out a place where they wouldn't be known, where they wouldn't be known, where they wouldn't be known.

Stan Laurel uses a pink makeup because his eyes are light blue, and the lighter the makeup, the darker the eyes show. That accounts for the pale and wan appearance on the screen.



DOROTHY LIBAIRE

HAVE found the "hatless habit" when walking beneficial to the hair.

It gives sun and air a chance to stimulate the scalp circulation and creates a natural glossiness that no other treatment can achieve. When you do wear a hat, select one with a loose, comfortable headband.

To know young lamb, look for a tinge of red in the bones, very white fat, and pale pink meat.

graphs than the cactus plants in the desert all around them.

It was fine—until they discovered that the hotel clerk really never had heard of them, that nobody took the slightest notice of them. That was pretty dull. So that was how that little hostelry heard all about pictures...

Grand Central—Adolph Menjou as a suave and well dressed crime solver in a thriller under the big top called "The Circus Queen Murder Mystery." The overly ballyhooed nudist picture on the same bill is just a catch-penny film with about all of any hints at indecency being contained in the advertising.

AMBASSADOR—Second week of the highly successful and very entertaining screen musical, "Gold Diggers of 1935."

A TALK on HEALTH

Edited by Dr. Iago Galdston

The Liver

THE liver is the largest organ in the human body. Its physiology is very complicated. Many of its functions still remain poorly defined.

The liver is a filtering organ, a storage place, an organ of digestion, a salvaging system, a chemical laboratory in which toxins (poisons or poisonous substances) are rendered innocuous, and an organ of elimination.

The liver arrests, stores, modifies and transforms all substances brought to it by the blood. These substances in a modified form are either at once or later transferred to the blood and through the blood to the tissues of the body, or are carried through the blood to the kidneys, or are carried back again into the intestines by way of the bile passages.

The liver has, generally speaking, two channels of blood circulation, one an arterial system which brings to the cells of the liver oxygen and nutriment. The other circulation is venous in character, the blood being brought to the liver through the portal vein from the intestinal tract.

The blood that comes by way of the portal vein contains two kinds of substances, namely, the useful products of digestion, and a variety of useless or even poisonous products of intestinal digestion—bacteria, poisons, drugs, organic and inorganic substances which have been absorbed from the intestines.

As an organ of digestion, the liver contributes bile. This is a secretion which is chemically complicated. It contains bile pigments, bile acids and their salts, and an important substance known as cholesterol.

The bile secreted by the liver facilitates the absorption of fats from the intestines. This physiological process, which is also complicated, consists essentially in a conversion of fats into soaps. In the form of soaps, fats may be more readily absorbed into the body and subsequently utilized.

The liver also plays an important part in sugar and carbohydrate metabolism.

The liver and to a lesser extent the muscles store carbohydrates in the form of glycogen.

When the needs of the body require more carbohydrate fuel, it is immediately available in the blood, the reserve supplies are called upon and the glycogen stored in the liver can be quickly changed back into glucose.

The liver not only stores glycogen but also can form glycogen out of other foods.

Thus the amount of necessary sugar in the blood can be maintained at a fairly constant level even when the diet is lacking in carbohydrates. The liver is a source of protein foods and probably a source of fats, and it also plays an important role in the metabolism of proteins.

The liver stores an appreciable amount of fats, which under the influence of bile are changed into soaps and are thereby readily absorbed. The liver also plays an important role in the metabolism of iron, which it stores, transforms and utilizes.

It is of interest to note that the liver is an important blood-forming organ during the pre-natal life of the child.

The liver protects the body from a variety of poisons originating both inside and outside of the body. Most poisons of a chemical, metallic or colloidal nature are quickly taken up by the liver, which often seriously damages it.

Since the liver empties the gall-bladder, and its ducts to the intestines, it has a path for excretion, and in fact, various substances are thus eliminated through the bile channel into the intestines and through the intestines.

Cinnamon Toast

Cut stale bread in one-fourth inch slices, remove crusts, and cut in three pieces, cross-wise. Sprinkle with sugar, mixed with cinnamon, using three parts sugar to one part cinnamon. Place on slow heat in a covered pan until sugar is melted.

THUMBNAIL REVIEWS OF THE NEW MOTION PICTURES

By NIE

LOEW'S—Robert Montgomery and Helen Hayes in a dandy screen version of Rose Franken's fine drama, "Another Language," which was seen on local stages twice last season. The late Louise Closer Hale, who died soon after the film was completed, is excellent as the mother who doesn't like her son's wives.

MISSOURI—Not very aptly named "Mama Loves Papa" is the funniest cinema comedy since Charlie Chaplin threw his first custard pie. It is much more legitimate than the old times however, and if Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland don't keep you laughing for an hour you just haven't got any laughs left.

FOX—"Ann Carver's Profession"—Ann was a lawyer, not another Mrs. Warren—shows how Fay Wray could have become one of the country's legal lights but passed up the chance to live happily with Gene Raymond from reel 8 on.

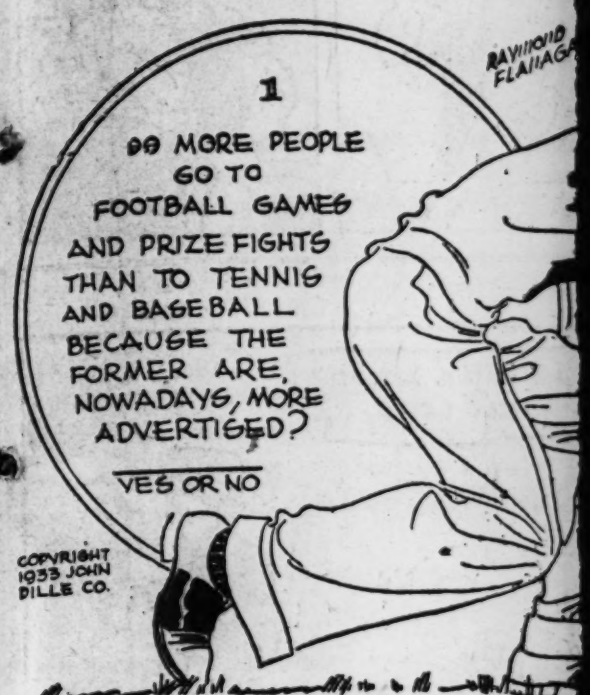
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AMBASSADOR—Second week of the highly successful and very entertaining screen musical, "Gold Diggers of 1935."

Let's EXPLORE

By ALBERT EDWARD

See Whether His Opinions



1. 99 MORE PEOPLE GO TO FOOTBALL GAMES AND PRIZE FIGHTS THAN TO TENNIS AND BASEBALL BECAUSE THE FORMER ARE NOWADAYS MORE ADVERTISED? YES OR NO

2. IS IT TRUE THAT EVERY IMPRESSION, WHETHER GOOD OR BAD, IS PERMANENTLY WRITTEN ON THE BRAIN? YES OR NO

AUTHOR'S NOTE: These answers are given from the so organized society above the rights of individuals.

—No, it is because we are descended from fighting, blood-and-under ancestors. And the more nearly a game approaches a knock down and drag fight the better we like it, provided we are safe. Prof. G. W. T. Patrick, philosopher of Iowa University, was the first student to point this out. We may coat the human savage over with a veneer of culture, but scratch through the skin and the old bloodthirsty savage is still there. A handful of people will come out to a golf or tennis match, fifty thousand to a baseball game, a hundred thousand to a football game, while the whole country eagerly reads the details of a prize fight.

2.—Scientists cannot see any reason through the neuro-psychologists believe that every act changes us as human beings better or worse. We are the same individuals from the next. A different woman goes to bed at a one whose role in the movie, which, as William James the immense importance

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Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

(Copyright, 1933.)



Jane Arden—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

(Copyright, 1933.)



Okay Now, We Think

By ARTHUR "BUGS" BAER

REMEMBER when the London Conference couldn't do anything until Moley arrived?

When Moley got there nothing happened except that Moley got there.

They had to change the slogan. It became "We can do nothing until Moley leaves."

That statement stopped all agitation to alter the legend on the silver dollar to "In Brains We Trust."

The professor then retired on an active pension to the State Department. He did such heavy thinking on light topics that the scales wouldn't balance.

So he was promoted sideways to the Crime Commission and will do all the ponderous thinking for the Department of Justice, which can pack a basket lunch and go on a big picnic.

Moley's latest job is tracking the kidnaper to earth and plowing him under. If gigantic cerebral fermentation can accomplish this, then this phase of crime is eliminated, we think.

(Copyright, 1933.)



Popeye—By Segar

Democratic or Republican?

(Copyright, 1933.)



Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

The Unanswered Call

(Copyright, 1933.)



The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill

Explanations

(Copyright, 1933.)



Bringing Up Father—By George McManus

(Copyright, 1933.)



Ella Cinders—By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb

Take Me in Your Arms

(Copyright, 1933.)



Mutt and Jeff—By Bud Fisher

An Ideal Location

(Copyright, 1933.)



Classified Advertising

REAL ESTATE.....PART 4
HELP, SERVICE.....PART 5

VOL. 85. No. 335.

PART

GROGER IS SLAIN APPARENTLY WHEN RESISTING HOLDUP

8 TROOPER INJURED

Producers W Overturn T Inquiry; F

William Schroder, 50, Killed When Alone in Store at 1114 North Vandeventer—Nothing Stolen.

NEIGHBORS SEE TWO NEGROES FLEE

Police Surmise That Victim Caught Up Cleaver to Defend Himself and Was Shot at Close Range.

William Schroder, 50-year-old grocer, was shot and killed, apparently by Negro robbers, in his store at 1114 North Vandeventer avenue yesterday afternoon.

The two robbers fled without taking anything and were seen by several neighboring storekeepers who said they would be able to identify them.

From the location of two bullet wounds in the grocer's body, and the fact that a cleaver lay on the floor, not far away, police reconstructed the attempted robbery which took place when Schroder and the Negroes were the only ones in the store.

Apparently, said the officers, one the Negroes held up Schroder and Schroder put his hands in the air. Then, they think, Schroder reached for the cleaver.

Police think the Negro fired then, when Schroder's left arm was still raised, as one bullet, discharged from a distance, struck the grocer in the left armpit and went entirely through his body to emerge beneath the right arm. Schroder apparently did not fall, police surmise, but rushed at the Negroes, the cleaver dropping from his grasp. Close to the front door he may have grappled with one of the men. At any rate he was shot a second time, with the pistol muzzle against his breast, perhaps four inches to the right of the first wound.

Thereupon the Negroes fled, leaving Schroder dead on the floor, two feet from the front door. One of them, a slender, ill-kempt man, ran east up an alley beside the grocery. The other, bigger and darker-skinned, darted across Vandeventer avenue to the west side, north to Cook street, then ran west, intersecting street, then ran west.

Witnesses said the one who ran up the alley was about 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighed about 135 pounds, was wearing a blue shirt and light trousers. The other, they said, had on a light blue or green shirt and dark trousers. He was 20 or 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighed about 150 pounds. Schroder had been in business about 25 years. He lived at 3902 Page boulevard.

After three days in the Danish colony in Greenland, Lindbergh said the flight was a success, involving many perils, we respect satisfactory weather and visibility.

By the Associated Press. COPENHAGEN, Den. 5.—Looking forward to a Lindbergh, Crown Prince left Copenhagen today.

LARGE SPOT SEEN ON EARTH. Scientists Believe Planet Earth's very distant neighbor, is believed by scientists to be a large spot on the planet.

MOTHER GETS 1 TO 10 YEARS FOR SLAPPING BABY TO DEATH. Files for Probation Is Denied; Says She Was Trying to Stop Child's Crying.

VISALIA, Cal., Aug. 5.—Her plea for probation denied, Mrs. Nancy Wilson, 36 years old, Newhall, Cal., today was sentenced to 10 years for slapping her four-month-old son to death.

She didn't mean to kill my baby," sobbed. "He was crying and I wanted to stop him."

She was permitted to attend the baby's funeral, where she wept unrestrainedly.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Ford Motor Co. today announced its return to the five-day, 40-hour week at the same time work came from persons close to Henry Ford that he still views the National Recovery Act, to which he is not subscribed, as threatening the future of all industry.

Retention of the traditional "open shop" policy of the automobile industry was understood to be the major obstacle that delays the final agreement of the automobile industry upon a code. Agreement upon a 35-hour work week and a minimum wage of from 40 to 43 cents an hour was reached only after General Hugh S. Johnson had made a flying trip here from Washington to confer with members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Ford is not a member of the chamber and did not participate in the agreement. Members of the A. A. C. C. demanded assurance from Washington that the industry's "open shop" policy could be retained when the code becomes effective.

A number of other were routed out of the observatory. On occasions, a similar spot observed on the planet theory of astronomers area is suffering either from storms or terrestrial.

By the Associated Press. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5.—With a Nazi on the hull of the Graf Zeppelin, the first time, Comm. Eckenrode started at 8:30 night on the big air trip to South America.

The Zeppelin, in beginning fortnightly service, carries passengers and a large freight.